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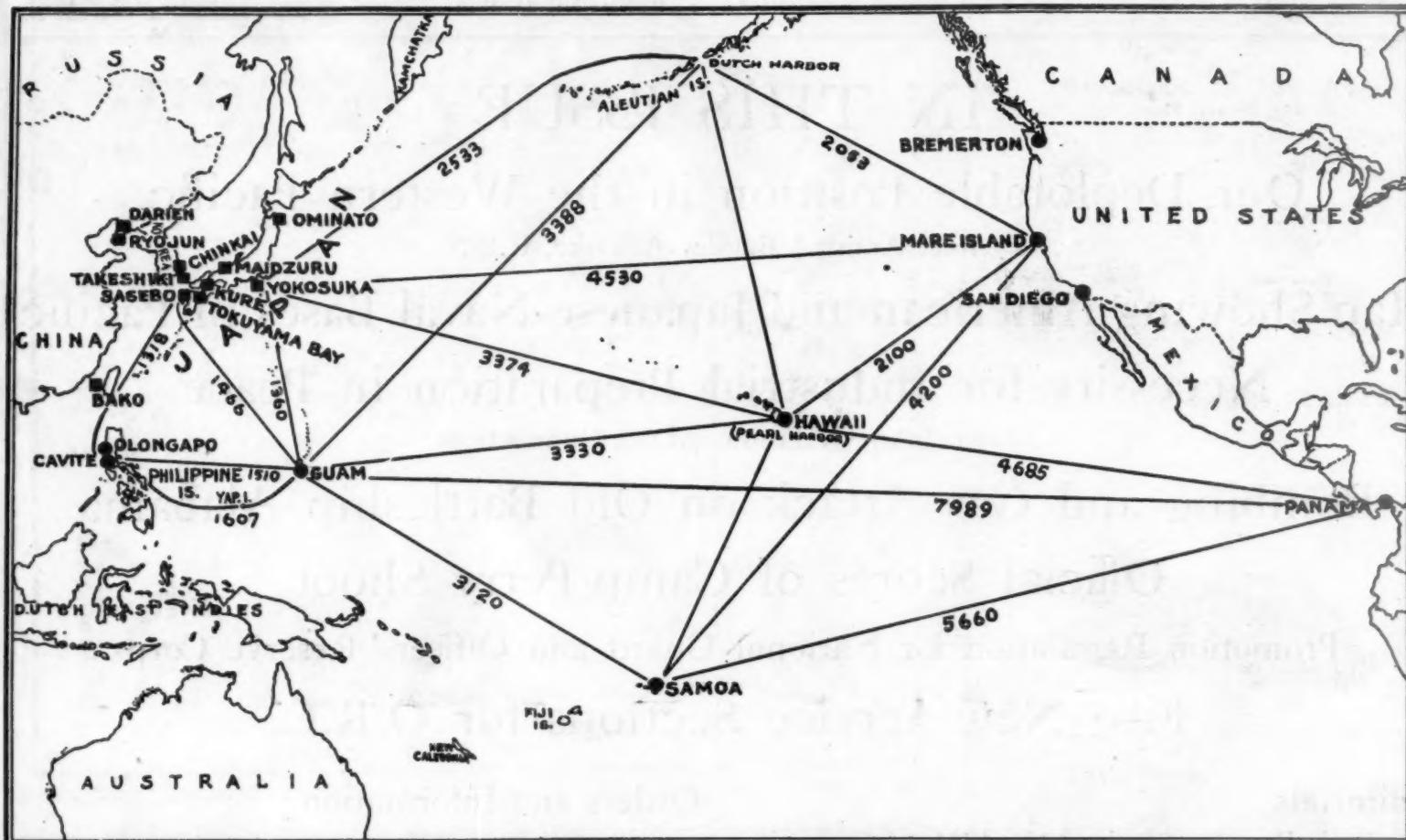
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Pacific of Primary Importance in Disarmament Conference



Black Squares show Japanese bases. Black Dots show American bases.

Japanese and American Naval Bases

The disappearance of the German High Sea Fleet as a result of the recent Great War has left but three fleets of primary importance in existence: those of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. There are more questions difficult of peaceful settlement between the United States and Japan than between this country and any other country.

If at any time in the future we should have war with Great Britain, Japan, as her ally, would almost certainly attack in the Pacific. If we should have war with Japan the probabilities are that, regardless of any sentimental reason, Great Britain, in order to preserve the British Empire, would have to remain neutral. In either case the situa-

tion in the Pacific would be of supreme importance to the United States.

During the period of the recent war Japan steadily increased her facilities for building and arming warships. As far back as 1914 she claimed to produce armor plate which would more successfully resist penetration by projectiles than was true of the plate manufactured in the leading foundries of the world.

During the recent war the difficulty of obtaining material of all kinds for naval construction from the sources in the United States and Great Britain which formerly had contributed so largely to Japanese naval construction, lead Japan to considerably increase her own sources of production. Whether

this increase will meet the demands consequent upon Japan's large program of naval expansion cannot be definitely stated. It is known that as a result of government experiments a means has been found of smelting iron from the volcanic ores which are plentiful in the Japanese islands. Japan's shipbuilding resources are conservatively estimated to have increased more than two hundred per cent. since 1914. Projects now well under way will give still further increase.

While many of the details are unobtainable, there can be no doubt that Japan's ability to build and maintain a large war as well as merchant fleet is rapidly reaching the point where she will be independent of foreign sources of supply.

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tions, and the movements of the ships of the Fleet. It answers questions on all subjects of general interest to the Services in all branches. It describes new inventions for warfare on land and on sea. It describes the current fighting going on among nations. Reviews new military books and works relating to wars and their causes. Tells of the doings of veterans' organizations.

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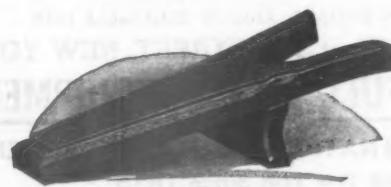
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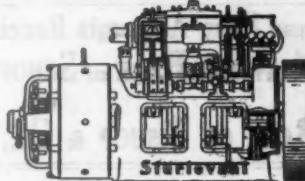
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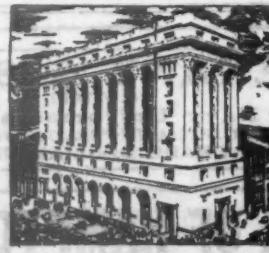
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Our Deplorable Position in the Western Pacific

By Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., Retired

MARITIME nations have always been rivals for sea trade, just as the merchants in any town are rivals for the trade of that town. In every town there are laws which govern precisely the relations between the merchants, there are courts to which merchants may appeal in case of bad treatment by other merchants, and there is a police force to compel obedience to the decision of the courts; but on the sea there are no laws, no courts and no police force to insure fair dealing among nations. For this reason each nation has to maintain its own armed force to guard its rights.

This does not mean that all nations are enemies of each other any more than it means that all merchants are enemies of each other. The rivalries of nations and of merchants are usually of a friendly character; for in both international relations and mercantile relations it is realized that war and strife are losing procedures in the main. For this reason many measures are taken to foresee and control the causes of war and strife.

One of the measures taken is to remove temptation to robbery and theft, by guarding possessions: *for an unguarded possession presents a distinct temptation to a rival.* Therefore, no nation regards the arming of a colonial possession as an evidence of unfriendliness or distrust, any more than a merchant regards an insistence on suitable guarantees as an evidence of unfriendliness or distrust. The closest friends and even relatives observe business methods in their business dealings with each other; rightfully regarding such observance as a necessary precaution against possible misunderstandings, and therefore as an insurance against a possible rupture of friendliness. Any man who would disregard such precautions would put himself in the power of other men and be regarded as a fool.

What Philippines Mean to Japan

Yet this is exactly what the United States has done in the West Pacific by failing to defend the Philippine Islands. By so failing, we have put ourselves in the power of our good friend Japan, by making it possible for her to capture them with very little effort and to prevent our recapturing them, except at the cost of an effort that we may not be strong enough to make.

It has been said that Japan does not want the Philippine Islands: that she prefers to expand on the mainland of Asia. This may be true; but it may be pointed out that the Philippine Islands cover more than two-thirds as much area of land as Japan does; that they cover more than twice as much area as the state of New York; that they are vastly richer in natural resources than either Japan or New York; that they lie as conveniently near to China as Japan does; that their harbors are fully as good as those of Japan; and that, if properly defended and developed, they will form a better commercial base than Japan itself for prosecuting trade with China, and for building the railroads and doing the other kinds of public work that have already been begun.

Furthermore, even if Japan should not want the islands for herself, it is inconceivable that she likes to see us there, because the Philippines flank Japan's lines of communication not only to Guam, but to Yap and her other newly acquired Pacific islands, and even to the Mediterranean. Japanese steamers stop at Philippine ports while going to and from the Mediterranean.

Since it has always been the custom for great nations to defend their insular possessions, and since it seems distinctly advisable for us to defend the Philippines, it may be asked why we have not defended them. There are two reasons:

1. The American people have never realized the practical value, both commercially and strategically, of the Philippines, and have been misled by the phrase "give the Filipinos their independence." The word "independence" has an effect on an American that is amazingly appealing; he will instinctively agree to almost any proposition granting "independence" to almost anybody. For this reason the American people were slow in deciding to retain the islands after Dewey captured them, and Congress adopted a resolution virtually declaring the intention of the United States to give the Filipinos their "independence."

In the Power of Japan

Now this looks superficially like a fairly good reason for not defending the islands. In fact, it seems to be regarded by some people as virtually obliging the United States to present the islands to the Filipinos, and to constitute an actual bargain with them. But really it does neither; for the reason that it was a mere statement of an intention held long ago, at a time when the importance of the Philippines was not understood, and when it was not realized that to hold the Philippines undefended made them actual hostages in the hands of Japan and put us in her power. Such, however, seems to be the fact, because both nations know that the ability of Japan to capture the islands enables her to hold a constant threat over our heads; both nations realizing that, if the Japanese should capture them, public opinion would force us to try to recapture them, that the cost of the attempt would be prodigious, and that the attempt might not be successful. Remember that we have no base except in the islands, that the Japanese might adopt Fabian tactics, and remember also the fate of Hannibal in Italy after Fabius refused to fight.

2. The other reason for not defending the Philippines is that it has been deemed impossible to defend them, except at a cost in money wholly prohibitory. But, as I pointed out to the General Board of the Navy in the winter of 1910-1911, and have continually reiterated since, it is perfectly possible to defend them at small cost if we will only take advantage of the power that the airplane put into our hands several years ago. The airplane gave us the power to prevent troops from actually invading the islands, by dropping bombs on them before they could reach the shore.

Landing Task a Hard One

Remember that any transports carrying troops destined to invade the Philippines would have to anchor at some distance from the beach selected as a landing place. Remember that the boats would then have to be gotten out and lowered into the water and placed alongside the transports at designated spots; that then all the men, ammunition, supplies, equipments and artillery would have to be placed carefully in the boats; and that then those boats (small, open boats) would have to be towed to the shore, crammed full of their living and unliving freight. Remember, too, that during every instant of the procedure thus briefly sketched the transports, boats and men would be helpless against bombing airplanes, and that those planes could drop so many bombs on the boats that it would seem no boat could escape being hit; for the bombs need not be more than a pound in weight, and each plane could carry hundreds of bombs. The escorting ships could not even fire at the airplanes, be-

cause they would be more apt to hit their own boats than to hit the airplanes.

But even granting that the boats could reach the beach (it seems more than doubtful that even one boat could do so), how could the troops possibly land on the beach, get out from the boats all of their supplies, equipments, munitions and artillery, and then form and march over the long rough road to Manila if attacked persistently with bombing airplanes?

It may be objected that the enemy might bring airplanes and use them against the bombing airplanes. True, but airplanes operated from the stable and commodious conditions of the land and of the quiet little bays abounding in the Philippines could be launched in much greater numbers and much more quickly than from the crowded and unstable conditions of shipboard.

It may also be objected that pursuit planes could be sent from Formosa. True, but the southernmost tip of Formosa is two hundred miles from the northernmost tip of Luzon, and three hundred miles from any good landing beach. Now, three hundred miles is a great handicap to pursuit planes.

It may also be objected that no planes might be in readiness to bomb the would-be invaders when they arrived. This is possible, of course, on the general theory that almost anything is possible. But the great speed of airplanes, combined with the facilities given by the radio telegraph, endows airplanes engaged against relatively slowly moving bodies, such as ships and soldiers, with a degree of concentratability hitherto unknown. By means of this concentratability and the help of scouting airplanes the probability seems to be almost one hundred per cent. that no transports could land troops in Luzon before airplanes could reach the landing beach.

Effect of War with Japan

It may also be objected that Japan might use bombing airplanes instead of troops, or in co-operation with troops, to bomb out the present defenses of the Philippines, and then to bomb Manila itself, and thus force it to surrender. This is true, but it is respectfully suggested that this fact, instead of constituting an argument against defending the Philippines with airplanes, constitutes an unanswerable argument in favor of it, because the best defense against airplanes is airplanes!

It is a matter of frequent remark that the three countries most deeply interested in the coming Conference are the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Now these countries are great friends, and in some ways their interests are identical and a continuance of friendly relations a great desirability. Yet the fact stares us in the face that the *most fortunate thing commercially for any one of those countries would be that the other two should go to war against each other*, because such a war would make her the mistress of the commerce of the world. If we and Japan, for instance, should go to war, and Japan should take the Philippines, our national resources would be strained so much and for so long a time that it seems probable that Great Britain would soon resume her place as mistress of the sea. What would happen to the United States cannot clearly be foreseen.

Doubtless "everything will come out all right," but one may feel justified, nevertheless, in regretting that our weakness in the Philippines should have been permitted to exist for so many years, and to continue to the present crisis. No harm is done by alluding to it publicly, because it is perfectly understood by foreign nations; in fact, Mr. Bywater devotes many pages to making it clear in his recent book, "Sea Power in the Pacific," and expresses surprise that America does not seem to realize it.

This Ring of Chemical Preparedness

By Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service

EVERY activity of peace is a preparation for war. The moment war passed in prehistoric days the stage of spears and of arrows the world entered the stage of progress where all activities of peace became more and more a preparation for war. The World War did not quite see a full development of this idea, but almost so, and it is truer to-day than it was at the beginning of the war.

Photographic chemicals, medicines, high explosives and gases, all are of tremendous importance in warfare. Perhaps the most important of all has been the least realized by all, and that is the medicines. Sir William Pape, of England, points out that where high explosives are responsible for hundreds of deaths and gases for thousands, preventive medicine is responsible for many times that of both the others, because preventive medicine is the one essential that enables whole nations to engage in war.

Chemical Development of Our Country

In the days when typhoid, smallpox, measles and other diseases were rampant in large aggregations of people the numbers that could be handled in camps shifting from time to time were comparatively small. A group of 100,000 troops was an exception. In our great Civil War the deaths from causes now easily preventable outnumbered by several times the deaths from wounds. And thus, as Sir William Pape has admirably stated, preventive medicine in stopping these diseases has en-

abled millions of men to be kept in the field and therefore enabled these millions of men to kill by the tens of thousands where before they killed only by the hundreds.

The sequence of all progress is, first, thought, then research, then development, then manufacturing, and then, and then only, profits or results. Closely allied with the purely chemical development of our country is the mechanical development. It does little good to know that a certain compound is a more powerful toxic gas than any other chemical known if enough of it cannot be made really useful in war, or if through lack of mechanical development it cannot be used efficiently.

Sanitary materials and preventive medicines come almost wholly from the same source that our high explosives, our war gases and our photographic chemicals are derived from. No matter in which direction we chance to go around this ring of chemical preparedness we always land in the coal tar pot, for in coal tar is the essence of by-gone ages of fruits, trees and flowers.

Germany's Chemical Foresight

The commercial value of dyes stood first among coal tar products before the World War and bids fair to continue so. The money value of coal tar products may not be greater than other chemical products, but in number of highly trained chemical personnel needed the dye industry with the allied medicinal, photographic chemicals and perfume industries requires a larger and a more skilled personnel and more factories than any other line

of chemical work. Coal tar was a waste product for many years. Germany realized, with the discovery of dyes, that there was her chance to utilize a waste product from her great steel mills and illuminating gas plants. With a foresight worthy of emulation she carried out an intensive research, development, manufacturing and selling program covering nearly forty years up to the opening of the World War. She thus utilized a waste product to add to her national wealth in peace and incidentally to train personnel and build factories that were vital to her in war.

Can German Dye Industry Kill Our Own?

Before the war, with a tariff on dyes, there were only seven American firms engaged in making dyes and medicines from coal tar products. More still, at least fifty per cent. of the dyes and medicines produced by those firms were from materials shipped from Germany, and yet in the United States tens of millions of tons of coal tar were going to waste every year. The war came on and with it the blockade of the sea. We then had an example of practical and complete embargo on German dyes. The 1920 report of the U.S. Tariff Commission shows that the original seven dye makers of 1914 had risen to eighty-two in 1920, after six years of complete embargo. That fact itself must utterly confound those who claim that an embargo will produce an American monopoly. The German dye trust can and will spend millions of dollars to kill the American dye industry. Will it succeed?

ANNOUNCING ARMY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

An effort is being made at the War Department to work out a plan by which the candidates who took the recent examination for commissions in the Army will be advised immediately of the results of the report of the marking board. This will establish a new precedent in both Services, as it has been uniformly a policy of the War and Navy Departments not to give out the results until all the papers of the candidates have been passed upon and the names of the candidates arranged in the order of their standing. But there has been so much necessary delay in making out a list of the successful candidates that it is believed in justice to those who have taken the examination they should be advised of the results at the earliest possible date. The papers of the candidates who took the examination in Germany arrived at the War Department on Sept. 22. The Philippines and China have not yet been heard from except as to the report of the number of candidates who took the examination. If the proposal is approved by the Secretary of War next week the department will begin to notify the candidates who took the examination as to whether they have been recommended for commissions in the Army.

MANY NAVY CANDIDATES PASS EXAMINATION.

According to unofficial reports, 930 candidates who took the last examination for permanent commissions in the Regular Navy have qualified out of the 1,651 candidates authorized to take the examination. The remarkable high percentage of successful candidates is accounted for by the fact that most of them had active service during the war. It is not believed that anything like all of the successful candidates will accept commissions when they are offered to them by the Secretary of the Navy. Some of the warrant officers who have passed the examination will be compelled to accept lower pay in the commissioned grade, as they will probably be offered commissions as ensigns when they are now drawing the pay of lieutenants. Under the present high cost of living it is not believed that they will accept. The papers are now in the Judge Advocate General's hands and will be shortly sent to the Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY PROMOTION LIST TO BE RESTUDIED.

An agreement has been reached in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs which has had under consideration the McKeithan bill (S. 371) by which Chairman Wadsworth and Senator McKeithan are to write a letter to the Secretary of War requesting the appointment of a board of officers to study the present arrangement of officers in the grades of captain and lieutenant on the promotion list. Senator McKeithan has acknowledged that his bill will not satisfy the complaints that have been made by the officers who have come into the Army during the emergency. At the same time, he insists that the existing law works an injustice to many officers in these grades, and that something should be done to relieve the situation. "Although he was originally and is now opposed to my bill," said Senator McKeithan, "Chairman Wadsworth and the members of the committee have very graciously suggested that a board of officers be appointed to study the question and report to our committee. After all I believe that this would be the best solution of the problem. I think that after a board of officers have made a careful study of the situation, they will be able to make a report that will be satisfactory to the committee and correct most of the inequalities."

NON-COMS. IN CITIES NEED MORE ALLOWANCE.

Since the reduction of the ration allowance to enlisted men, effective July 1, last, and the abolishment of the allowance on July 31 for dependents under the War Risk Insurance act, married non-commissioned officers, especially staff, technical and master sergeants away from Government quarters and on duty in cities, are finding it difficult to make their pay and allowances meet their expenses. Non-commissioned officers at military posts where quarters are available in which their families may be housed at Government expense have, in addition, their light, fuel, heat and rations, for one, furnished. These are big items in the city. The married enlisted man in the city must pay from \$35 to \$85 for a place to live, and pay for his own light and gas, which usually costs more than the allowance for such items, besides he has to pay his street car fare, his ice and coal bills.

One technical sergeant receiving a total of \$140 a month, which includes one fogey and all the allowances incident to his grade, pays out in an average month \$134.90. This man is a few dollars better off than one in the next higher grade, who has ten cents left at the end of the month, providing there is nothing occurs in the family which would require additional expenditures, and, provided further, he and his wife and two children deprive themselves of indulgence in all pleasures or recreation. No money is left to buy clothing. This is the case of a master sergeant stationed in Washington on duty in one of the offices of the chiefs of branches. His domestic budget reads: Base pay, \$74; twenty per cent. temporary increase, \$14.80; ration allowance, \$48; quarters, \$15; light, \$5; one fogey, \$7.40; total pay for one month \$164.20. Monthly expenditures: \$85 for rent of five rooms, including payment on furniture bought on the instalment plan; food, \$60; light and gas, \$4.50; insurance, \$6.60; street car fare, \$4; ice, \$4; total \$164.10. His total pay is \$164.20.

While the Service pay question is being investigated, the pay of non-commissioned officers who are obliged to live where no Government quarters are available is worthy of special attention. Only \$15 a month is allowed a non-commissioned officer for quarters when detailed for duty where he is obliged to rent his own living quarters. It is not fair to penalize these men by compelling them to leave military posts where ample quarters and other emoluments are furnished and assign them to work in offices located where all these considerations are nullified. Many non-commissioned officers of highly specialized qualifications are now being detailed as instructors in colleges maintaining R.O.T.C. units where no Government quarters are available. The proportionate number of staff, technical and master sergeants required to be detailed away from military posts for various duties is constantly increasing. The soldier goes where he is ordered. If the non-com. does not like

his work he cannot resign from his position and engage in other employment, but he is duty bound to continue performing his duty to the Government regardless of his personal desires or his family's interest, even though conditions compel him to spend more than he makes to maintain himself and his family. That the situation is unjust is self-evident. If, when Congress reconvenes, the facts of the case are made known to the proper committee it is believed it will not hesitate to recommend that legislation be passed to relieve the soldiers affected.

WAR AND NAVY CONSOLIDATION.

The plan for consolidation of the War and Navy Departments will be one of the chief recommendations of the Joint Congressional Board for the Reorganization of the Government at Washington. It is proposed to transfer the river and harbor work from the Army Engineers to an organization of civilian engineers in the Interior Department. Radio control under the reorganization will be vested in the Department of Commerce, but this will be done, it is stated, in such a manner as not to interfere with the Army and Navy radio development. It is further provided that in the event of war the wireless system of communication will be transferred to the Department of National Defense under which the War and Navy Departments are to be consolidated. It is expected that the report will be made to Congress within the next two or three weeks. Every member of Congress insists that there should be a reorganization, but it is doubtful whether two can be found who will agree on the lines that should be followed. It is stated that the President and the members of the committee have approved the recommendations of the Brown committee. However, it is a long way from being adopted by Congress.

There is no doubt that opposition will come from the friends of the Navy in Congress. The Navy itself, of course, will not be active, but its partisans in Congress will view the change with apprehension, as they fear that in the reorganization the Navy will be subordinated to the Army. The fact that there is to be an Under-Secretary of War and an Under-Secretary of the Navy will not satisfy them. It may appear to be a matter of detail to Chairman Brown, but there will be protests from Congress when an attempt is made to transfer river and harbor work from the Corps of Engineers of the Army to any civilian organization. From almost the foundation of the government this work has been in the hands of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and it has always been conducted on a high plane. In almost a century and a half the recommendations of the Army Engineers have never been questioned seriously on the floor of Congress. The Army itself is not very keen for river and harbor work. Members of the Corps of Engineers would prefer to devote their time entirely to military work. The protest will come entirely from members of Congress who have large river and harbor projects in their districts. They make no secret of their desire to keep it under the jurisdiction of the Army.

Another feature of the proposed reorganization that will interest the Services is that under another name it proposes a general staff or co-ordinating organization for the Government departments. The secretary of the President will virtually be the chief of this general staff which is to co-ordinate the different departments. The proposal is an endorsement of the Army organization.

EQUALIZATION OF HIGH RANKING OFFICERS.

The War Department has been considering a scheme of making a more equal distribution of colonels and lieutenant colonels in the different arms of the Service. As the situation is now, the Infantry, Cavalry and Coast Artillery Corps has an excess of these grades of officers, while the Field Artillery and the Air Service are very short of officers in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel. The Air Service had three colonels on Aug. 31 and seven lieutenant colonels, while the Infantry had 249 and 208 of these respective grades, the Coast Artillery Corps 60 and 81, the Cavalry 116 and 120, and the Field Artillery only 23 and 51, respectively. Of these five arms of the Service the Cavalry has the largest proportionate number of colonels and lieutenant colonels to the estimated enlisted strength, there being one of these grades approximately to every forty-three enlisted men. The Air Service only has one colonel or lieutenant colonel to each 817 enlisted men, the Field Artillery Corps one to every 227, the Coast Artillery Corps one to every 109 and the Infantry one to every 136. Except the Air Service, therefore, the Field Artillery has the smallest number of high ranking officers of any compared with the enlisted strength.

Doubt has been expressed by officers of the Air Service that it would ever have an adequate number of colonels and lieutenant colonels owing to the position of its junior officers on the promotion list. Some attempt has been made to secure the recommendation of legislation to place the Air Service on a sort of independent basis with respect to the promotion of its officers, similar to the Medical Department. So far, however, it is understood the War Department has not encouraged the proposition, and the effort has met with defeat. Even though officers were transferred to the Air Service from other arms it would not relieve the shortage satisfactorily, as the act of June 4, 1920, provides that not to exceed ten per cent. of the officers in each grade below that of brigadier general who fail to qualify as aircraft pilots or as observers within one year after the date of detail or assignment shall be permitted to remain detailed or assigned to the Air Service. Naturally, it is the younger officers of the lower grades principally that are pilots, and unless some change in the system of promotion is effected it appears as though the Air Service will be short of the higher ranking officers for many years to come. The shortage in the other arms could be relieved by transfer.

COLONEL PATRICK CHIEF OF AIR SERVICE.

Col. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A., was nominated by President Harding on Sept. 21 to be Chief of Air Service, with the rank of major general, succeeding Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., who on Sept. 16 had been Secretary of War Weeks to relieve him and assign him to duty with troops in the field.

Colonel Patrick, who is now in command at Camp A. A. Humphreys, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, and served under Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., as Chief of Air Service, A.E.F. His command included projects in England, France, and Italy. He was re-

sponsible for the training of fliers, the securing of supplies and machines, the selection of sites for Air Service bases and the supervision of the fighting of American fliers on the western front. At the time of the armistice he had under his control a personnel of more than 78,000 men; 6,364 airplanes and about 300 balloons secured from the United States and our allies. He will have charge of all administrative work of the Service, while Brig. Gen. William Mitchell will direct the training of the flying personnel.

In asking to be relieved General Menoher gave "personal reasons" as the cause for his desire for the change. Secretary Weeks complied with his request, but has not yet announced the command he will be given.

O.R.C. INFANTRY OFFICERS TO CAMP BENNING.

Two Infantry officers of the O.R.C. from each corps area are to be selected for attendance at the Infantry School to take the special course for Reserve officers and officers of the National Guard, beginning Nov. 1 and lasting until Jan. 31, 1922. The Chief of Infantry, on Sept. 22, sent a letter to each corps area commander, pursuant to instructions from The Adjutant General, allotting funds for the pay of these officers to be called to active duty and asking them to submit the names of Reserve officers, not above the grade of major, who will be detailed to the school from their respective corps areas.

RESERVE OFFICERS' CAMPS.

That arrangements be made for the holding of volunteer camps for Reserve officers in each of the corps areas for the summer of 1922, has been recommended by the War Department. This has been done in a letter directed to all the corps areas commanders. The decision was reached in the training branch of the War Department General Staff, after a study of the results obtained at the camp held at Camp Meade in August. Not only did the commanding officer of the camp submit a report, which was of the most highly satisfactory character, but members of the General Staff visited Camp Meade and witnessed the work by Reserve officers while it was in progress. A letter has been written to the commanding generals of the corps areas, calling their attention to the wonderful success obtained at Camp Meade, and the opinion is held by the authorities in the War Department that it is not too early now to begin preparations for next year. If Reserve officers' camps are to be held in all the corps areas, the War Department will be necessarily called upon to make some preparations to cooperate with the commanding generals of the corps areas. The corps areas commanders will conduct the camps, but will doubtless make certain demands upon the War Department. The corps areas commanders will be expected by the Secretary of War to assume the initiative in the organization of these camps.

MARINE CORPS INVITES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The President, the members of his Cabinet and the members of Congress have been invited to witness the East Coast maneuvers of the Marine Corps. It is planned to organize three parties which will be given an opportunity to visit the Marines between Sept. 29 and Oct. 3, when the brigade will be operating near the battlefield of Chancellorsville. The first party will leave Washington, Sept. 29, and return Sept. 30; the second party Sept. 30 and return Oct. 1, and the third will leave Oct. 1 and return Oct. 3. The President has not yet accepted, but has indicated that he may run down to the camp if he is able to get away during the period. Secretary of the Navy Denby will make an effort to visit the camp during one period and Major General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, expects to make the trip. During the stay at Camp Wilderness most of the Marine Corps officers stationed at Washington and many Army and Navy officers expect to go to Camp Wilderness, as it will be known.

The terrain at Camp Wilderness will lend itself to a variety of operations by the Marines. During the stay at Camp Wilderness there will be night bombing by the Aviation Corps as well as day bombing. Under cover of a smoke barrage a force of Marines will be landed from the Wilderness creek and an attack made on a height which will be defended by an opposing force. The Marines will have tanks and caterpillar tractors as well as artillery, and the official visitors will be given an opportunity to witness the use of about every form of arm that was employed in the World War.

SERVICES OVER ZR-2 DEAD AT NEW YORK.

Religious service for fifteen of the sixteen officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy who lost their lives at Hull, England, on Aug. 24, when the Navy dirigible ZR-2 broke amidships while in the air and then exploded, falling into the Humber river, were held at the New York Navy Yard on Sept. 18. The body of Chief Mach. Mate John T. Hancock, U.S.N., was buried in England, at the request of his parents, who live there. H.M.S. Dauntless, which sailed from Plymouth for New York on Sept. 6 with the bodies of the dead, arrived at the port of New York on Sept. 16, being met off Sandy Hook by six destroyers and six Navy seaplanes, and escorted to the navy yard. The Protestant service was conducted by Chaplain C. N. Moyer, U.S.N., and the Catholic by Chaplain Matthew C. Gleason, U.S.N. The guard of honor consisted of detachments of U.S. Marines, and others from the Dauntless, the French cruiser Ville d'Ys and the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes. Those present included Secretary of the Navy Denby, Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A.; Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N.; Sir Hugh Trenchard, British Minister of State for Air; Capt. F. E. Guest, British Secretary of State for Air; Brig. Gen. L. E. O. Charlton, British army, air attaché at the British Embassy, Washington; Rear Admirals Harry McL. P. Huse and W. A. Moffatt, U.S.N.; Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang and D. F. Sellers, Comdr. Kenneth Whiting and D. E. Cummings, U.S.N.; Col. D. D. Porter, U.S.M.C.; Lieuts. A. W. Evans, G. L. Richard and L. A. Kloof, and other officers of the Army and Navy. The body of Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Coil, U.S.N., which was among those brought on the Dauntless, was later buried at sea, thirty miles from New York, from a Navy vessel in accordance with Commander Coil's wish. The bodies of Comdr. L. H. Maxfield, Lieut. Comdr. Valentine N. Bieg and Chief Mach. Mate George Welch, U.S.N., were taken to Arlington National Cemetery.

etary, while the others were sent to their former homes, in various parts of the country.

The investigation of the ZR-2 disaster by the British Air Ministry has been completed, according to a press message from London. Many technical and other witnesses were examined by the board which conducted the investigation. The report is now being gone over by the Accidents Investigation Committee, and it is expected will be made public in a short time. It is said that much valuable information relative to airship construction in general has been gained.

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING.

For ten weeks prior to Sept. 15, when recruiting in the U.S. Marine Corps was resumed, only former marines had been re-enlisted. The new order, however, has opened the corps to former soldiers and sailors as well, if their discharge record carries the qualifying term "excellent." Men who have had no former military service are also being admitted if they can measure up to the high standards set. They must, in ordinary cases, be at least twenty years of age. Some few well-built, upright young men are being admitted who have not quite reached the age of twenty. All applicants for enlistment in the Marine Corps under the new order must be at least five feet five inches in height and weigh 130 pounds, and those who are taller must be heavier in proportion to their additional height. Exceptions to this rule may be made for men with previous honorable service in the Marine Corps. Illiterates are not being accepted. All recruiting officers are cautioned to reject all undesirables in order that only the highest type of young men may be admitted to the ranks of the Marine Corps.

BAND SCHOOL OF THE MARINE CORPS.

One of the most successful institutions at the Marine Corps post at Quantico, Va., is the Band School, which ended its first year, Aug. 1. A total of eighty-three students have been admitted to date and have been disposed of as follows: To 5th Regiment (Infantry) band, 12; to 10th Regiment (Artillery) band, 14; to 15th Regiment (Infantry) band, 11; to Quantico post band, 6; to duty (failed to qualify), 9; discharged from Marine Corps, 3; transferred for other reasons, 3; students now under instruction, 25. Excellent opportunities are offered those at the school, and it is possible to take personal lessons from such artists as Whitcomb, cornet; Rada, clarinet; Selbicky, bass, and others of the Washington Marine band. It is possible for any marine stationed east of the Mississippi river to enter the school, providing he has some experience on a band instrument. Students at the school have only scholastic work to perform. There is none but musical duty. Sergt. A. F. Francis, who is in charge, is a musician of experience and has been a number of years in the Service. The course of instruction is generally of three months' duration. The student is then sent to duty with some band, where he continues his studies under a competent bandmaster. The Band School at Quantico gives to each man who applies himself a thorough grounding in the elementary principles of music, and on the instrument of his choice. In order to obtain full information write to Sergt. A. F. Francis, Post Band School, Quantico, Va.

CERTAIN Q.M. NON-COMS. TO GET BACK PAY.

W.D. Circular No. 246, Sept. 16, 1921, will be welcomed by many non-commissioned officers of the Quartermaster Corps. It settles a question that has been pending for several months and will operate to reimburse certain enlisted men for money deducted from their pay checks. The circular reads:

1. Non-commissioned officers of the Quartermaster Corps who held for a time the temporary grade of master sergeant, technical sergeant or staff sergeant, and who were reappointed not later than Dec. 1, 1920, under the provisions of Circular No. 350, W.D., 1920, to some permanent grade they had previously held, are entitled to rank in the grade to which reappointed from the date of original appointment in that grade, if service as a non-commissioned officer has otherwise been continuous.

2. Orders issued under the provisions of Circular No. 350, W.D., 1920, purporting to reduce such non-commissioned officers to the grade of private and later appoint them to grade previously held, with rank from date of order, will be corrected so as to show instead restoration to permanent grade formerly held, with rank from date of original appointment in that grade, and without reduction to the grade of private.

3. Non-commissioned officers reappointed as indicated above are entitled during enlistment in which serving on June 4, 1920, and while holding the permanent grade to which reappointed, to receive pay at rates prescribed in the act of May 18, 1920 (and prior acts), if such pay is greater than the pay prescribed for assimilated grade assigned under the act of June 4, 1920. (27 Comp. Dec. 476.)

Non-commissioned officers, therefore, who have been reappointed to their permanent grade in accordance with the first paragraph above, may recover the difference in pay between that provided in the act of May 18, 1920, and prior acts, if greater, and that provided in the act of June 4, 1920.

SWISS MONUMENT TO ALLIED DEAD.

The local French Benevolent Society of Leysin, Switzerland, recently completed the erection of a monument, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, to the memory of Allied soldiers, former prisoners of war, who died in that famous Swiss health resort during the World War. The structure, which is of granite with a wide base, is about ten feet in height. The upper part bears a cross on which is reproduced a palm leaf, in token of victory. The shaft bears the following inscription: "This monument has been erected to the memory of two officers, five non-commissioned officers and sixty-three French soldiers; one officer, two non-commissioned officers and sixteen English soldiers; and ten Belgian soldiers, who died at Leysin after their return from imprisonment in Germany. The Swiss hospitals at Leysin cared for 4,220 French, English and Belgian ill prisoners of war from January, 1916, to May, 1918. Here they rest in peace in consecrated ground. M. Gustav Ador was president of the International Red Cross; Major de Reynier commandant of the region of Leysin."

ELECTRIC DRIVE IN FOREIGN NAVIES.

How the electric drive is growing in use in foreign navies is shown by the fact that the Japanese navy is having a collier built at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N.J., with that form of propulsion and, according to latest reports from England, the British naval constructors are designing one of the four of the latest authorized, largest size, navy ships with the electric drive. The keel of the Japanese collier was laid at Camden on Sept. 14.

NAVY DEPARTMENT RESTUDYING ESTIMATES.

The Navy Department is putting forth strenuous efforts to reduce the estimates which it has already submitted to the Director of the Budget. It has already made very material progress in this direction, and with the co-operation of the officers throughout the Navy is proceeding with the general survey of the expenses of the Establishment, both ashore and afloat. Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations, after a few days rest at Cape May will proceed to New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk to investigate all Navy activities of the Service and of the property under a lease to the Navy with a view of determining what can be released without decreasing the efficiency of the Service. His report is expected to further reduce the estimates for the maintenance of the Navy. After completing his inspection Admiral Coontz will go to Columbus, Ohio, where on Oct. 5 he will deliver an address on Veterans' Day at the National Red Cross convention, which is being held in that city.

CRAIGO RE-ELECTED FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

At a special election in Pennsylvania, held to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mahlon M. Garland, Col. Thomas S. Crago, Republican, was elected a representative at large. Mr. Crago was opposed by John P. Bracken, Democrat. The return of Representative Crago to Congress will cause great rejoicing in both the Services, as in his previous terms in Congress he evinced great interest in military and naval affairs.

GENERAL MITCHELL WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., assistant to the Chief of Air Service, is reported to have submitted his resignation of that post to Secretary Weeks, but in compliance with the Secretary's request agreed to withdraw it and continue to serve as assistant, at least for the present.

MAJOR CRESSON SUES ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Major Charles C. Cresson, U.S.A., now on duty at Fort Crook, brought suit for libel in the Federal District Court of New York on Sept. 21 against the Associated Press, asking \$400,000 damages. Major Cresson charges that on Aug. 18 the Associated Press sent from Washington, D.C., to its newspaper members a dispatch in which he, with Samuel T. Ansell, at one time acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Col. John E. Hunt, U.S.A., formerly in command at Fort Jay, was wrongfully charged with conspiracy in connection with the escape of Grover C. Bergdolt, the draft evader and deserter.

OLYMPIA TO BRING BACK UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

The U.S.S. Olympia, Capt. H. L. Wyman, U.S.N., will sail from Newport, R.I., Oct. 3 for Europe to bring to the United States the body of the unknown American soldier for burial at Arlington on Armistice Day.

NO POSTAGE OFFICIAL A.F. IN G. MAIL.

The Post Office Department has advised The Adjutant General of the Army that hereafter postage will not be required on official mail addressed to the A.F. in Germany, Coblenz. The commanding general, A.F. in G., has requested that all mail for his forces be forwarded by the first available commercial mail and not held for the courier. No mail should be sent by courier except in cases where, for some particular reason, such transmission is desired.

CHANGES IN CORPS AREA COMMANDERS.

It is expected that changes in the commanders of three Corps Areas will shortly be announced. Major Gen. C. T. Menoher will relieve Major Gen. Leonard Wood in command of the 6th; Major Gen. John L. Hines will relieve Major Gen. J. T. Dickman in command of the 8th, and Major Gen. Charles G. Morton will relieve Major Gen. J. F. Morrison in command of the 4th Corps Area.

STATUS OF ARMY PROMOTION.

When the nomination of Major Robert G. Peck, Inf., for promotion is confirmed fifty-three majors, including Major Peck, will be promoted immediately. The Department in the near future sends the nomination of sixty-eight additional majors to be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel, which will include Lawrence O. Mathews, Q.M.C. The flow of promotions in the grade of captain to major would extend down to and including Gracia Y. Larosa, P.S. One hundred and eighty-nine first lieutenants will go up to captains, which will carry the promotion down to Lieut. George W. Brent (7891).

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD TO RETIRE.

Secretary Weeks on Sept. 21 received a request from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., that he be retired, the retirement to date from Oct. 5. President Harding on Sept. 22 sent to the Senate the nomination of General Wood as Governor General of the Philippines. After his confirmation he is to take the oath of office in Manila. The selection of a Vice Governor of the Islands has not been made, but it has been decided that he will be a civilian. The selection will be submitted to General Wood for approval before it is sent to the Senate. He is to return to Manila from Tokio about Oct. 6. Secretary Weeks has received by cable a summary of the report of the Wood-Forbes mission to the Philippines, but it is not to be made public in advance of the receipt of the full report, which is to be brought to Washington by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes in October.

Fighting Now Going On

MOROCCO.

Immediately following their success at Zoco-El Arbaa-Rasquiviana, recorded in these columns in our issue of Sept. 17, the Spanish garrison of Melilla took up the advance along the line of the railroad on Nador, which they occupied on the 17th instant. The attack was conducted in trench-warfare fashion, preceded by a heavy bombardment of the Moorish positions and circumscribed by limited objectives. The Moors appear still to retain their commanding position on the Gourougou hills, from which their artillery bombards the city and the shipping in the harbor. The Spaniards are consolidating their position on the objectives captured. All news from Melilla passes through a very strict censorship. Many unreliable reports are being given out; dispatches reported the capture of Nador on two different dates prior to the actual event.



Greek official statements indicate that the Greek army has carried out an unmonitored withdrawal to the left bank of the Sakaria, reoccupying practically the same position it held before the ten days' battle which resulted in driving the Turks back from the Sakaria on Angora. On the line it now holds the Greek army will be in a position to protect the Constantinople-Eskisehir railroad, the capture of which constitutes the most important result of the offensive begun last July. It does not seem probable that the Turks in their disorganized condition will be capable of undertaking a successful offensive on a large scale against the Greeks this year.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Serbians, who for some time past have been supporting the activities of the rebellious Mirdite bands in that part of Albania north of the Drin river, have thrown off the mask and openly attacked the Albanians in this region, bombing the village of Arras and other localities on the frontier. The Albanian government has appealed for protection to the League of Nations, of which both nations are members.

INDIA.

The seriousness with which Great Britain regards the situation in India is revealed in the British note to the Soviet government, published this week, in which the charge is made that Soviet agents are conducting a campaign of propaganda against Great Britain in India and Afghanistan. The note especially protests against the clause in the Russian-Afghan treaty recently concluded, which provides for the establishment of Russian consulates on the eastern borders of Afghanistan, charging that these consulates are designed to operate as propaganda centers for fomenting unrest in India. The British government also protests against the activities of Jamal Pasha, who, it charges, was sent to provide the revolting tribesmen on the northwest frontier with funds, arms and ammunition.

Recent London reports do not minimize the seriousness of the situation in the Malabar district. They declare that the military forces sent into the troubled area are experiencing considerable difficulty owing to the mobility of the rebels and the nature of the country. Formidable bands are scattered through the hills which are for the most part covered with forests and dense vegetation. Two thousand rebels are said to be massed on the Pandulur hills northeast of Calicut, where action is imminent; another band is endeavoring to effect a junction with them. The Moplah rebels have burned all government buildings in the town of Nilambur and have destroyed the bridge between Nilambur and Nambad. The chieftain of the region surrounding Nilambur, one Kunhammad, has issued a proclamation announcing the formation of the districts of Urnal and Walluvanad into an independent Moslem kingdom.

JAPAN.

What seems to be one of the most important developments affecting American relations with Japan since the close of the World War is contained in the statement relative to the representation of the Far Eastern Republic at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments given out by Secretary Hughes on Sept. 20. This statement virtually serves as a notice that the United States will not recognize any arrangements entered into with the present Russian government under which any part of Russian territory is alienated to foreign powers. It will be interesting to observe the reaction which this statement will draw from the Japanese government, which is at present engaged in negotiations with the Far Eastern Republic with a view to obtaining the assent of that republic to Japanese occupation of certain portions of Siberia, in order that Japan may make out a strong case at the Conference for the continuance of her "special rights" in Siberia.

CHINA.

Renewed attacks on Ichang by Szechuan forces are reported. The attacking forces made their way into the city, but were driven out when Wu Pei Fu arrived with reinforcements from the North China army. In the course of the bombardment many shells fell within the foreign shipping compound.

FIRE IN BATTLE

The object of training men to using firearms being only for the purpose of delivering an effective fire in battle, and the World War like every other having shown that instruction must be given prior to entry into action as none of value can be given on the battlefield, all news having to do with such training will be printed in this column.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

Some remarkable scores were made in the various matches of the National Rifle Association of America, which began at Camp Perry, Ohio, on Aug. 31. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps especially distinguished themselves. A summary of the shooting in the different matches, taken from the official score sheets, follow, another having appeared in our edition of Sept. 17, page 56:

Winchester Match.—This match was shot at 800 yards, the winner was T. D. Crawley, U.S.M.C., who made a world's record by scoring 176 continuous bull's-eyes, which include the ten bull's-eyes he made in his ten shots for record. The second man was J. W. Adkins, U.S.M.C., with 131 continuous bull's-eyes, and the third man was Capt. H. C. Griswold, Inf., U.S.A., with 116 continuous bulls. There were 388 entries in the match, and no less than 74 competitors scored fifty out of a possible fifty points.

Championship Regimental Team Match.—Shot at 200 and 500 yards, teams of six men each, five shots per man at each distance. Won by the 5th Regiment, U.S.M.C., score 553 points out of a possible 600; a lead of five points over the team of Midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy who made a gallant fight and scored a total of 548 points, winning second prize. The Middlesex at the longer distance scored better than the Marines, making 287 points, against 282 by the U.S.M.C. They lost on the shorter range. There were 41 teams in the match and the total scores of the other prize winning teams were the following: 45th Inf., U.S.A. (Phillipine Scouts); 547; 6th Infantry, Minn., N.G.; 544; 9th Inf., Mass., N.G.; 542; Engr. Regt., D.C., Nat. Guard, 542; Coast Defenses of San Francisco, (Prov) 541; 151st Inf., Ind., N.G., 541; Texas A. & M. Inf., 536; 177th Inf., Colo., N.G., 535.

R. O. T. C. Match.—Shot at 600 and 1,000 yards, teams of six men each, ten shots per man at each distance, fourteen entries. This was an exceedingly close match, which was won by the team from the University of Michigan, aggregate score, 534 points out of a possible 600. The Citadel team tied for first place, also making 534 points, but was given second place by reason of making the smaller score at the longest distance. The third prize winner was the Washington High School Cadets with a score of 533.

Dupont Match—(corrected from previous announcement).—Ten shots for record at 1,000 yards, 517 entries. Won by J. W. Hurt, Indiana, 13 bull's-eyes; C. B. Byrd, U.S. Cav., 11 bull's-eyes, second; K. D. Ringle, and P. E. Conradt, U.S.N.A., third and fourth respectively.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.—(corrected score)—Teams of six men each, ten shots per man at 200 yards, and ten shots at 600 yards, 28 entries. Won by U.S. Inf. Team, total 549. The other prize winning teams were: 2d U.S.M.C., 547; 3d Mass., N.G., 545; 4th U.S. Navy, 545; 5th Phil. Inf., 539; 6th U.S. Coast Art. C. 538; 7th Washington National Guard 538.

Sigmund Eisner Match.—Ten shots at 200 yards, 540 entries. Won by John P. Becker, Minn., N.G., fifty points, 2d P. H. Dillon, Penn., Civ., 49, and C. M. Brown, U.S. Inf., 3d with 49. There were 135 prize winners.

AVIATION

While we have always talked of three dimensions, and while we think we are three-dimensional creatures, the fact remains that up to the present we have been making use of only two dimensions. The vertical, or third dimensional distances to which we have been accustomed, when climbing a tree, traveling upstairs, or even in an express elevator going to the top of the Woolworth Building or down in a deep mine, are relatively so small that until the invention of aviation the third dimension for all practical purposes remains an unknown quantity. Aviation has commenced and is daily continuing its exploration of the third dimension and the uses to which it can be put. This inevitably means a tremendous change in many directions.

TESTS AND ATTACKS ON U.S.S. ALABAMA.

[NOTE.—The bombing tests on the Alabama, described in the following article, were scheduled to begin Sept. 23 and to continue on Sept. 24, and on the nights of Sept. 26 and 27. An account of the actual operations will appear in our next issue.]

To determine the effect of explosive and gas on fighting ships the Army Air Service is to conduct a series of tests and attacks on the old battleship Alabama in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. The tests and attacks will also include efforts to determine the effect of smoke bombs in concealing the attack of aircraft and of white phosphorus clouds in neutralizing anti-aircraft elements; the effect of machine gun fire and fragmentation bombs in clearing the ship's decks of anti-aircraft units; and the feasibility and effect of night attacks on seacraft. If the system of fire control, communication and mechanical installations of vessels can be disrupted and the nervous systems of the human beings who man seacraft can be shattered, the efficiency of the craft is destroyed without necessarily sinking it.

There will be two distinct phases in the operation—the first, purely experimental in its nature to determine the effects of various auxiliary agents in the attack, the second, to consist of attack proper, simulating as nearly as practicable Service conditions. A board of observers to consist of Lieut. Col. C. H. Danforth, A.; Major A. Gibson, C.W.S.; Major O. R. Meredith, C.W.S.; Major W. B. Hardig, O.D.; Major J. H. Burns, O.D.; Capt. H. N. Heisen, A.S., will witness and inspect the results of tests and attacks on the battleship. While the Navy Department will not participate in the tests it has appointed a board of officers as observers including Capt. Elliot Snow, C.C.; Lieut. Comdr. William G. Greenman, Lieut. Comdr. John W. Rankin, Lieut. Comdr. O. M. Hustvedt, all Bureau of Ordnance; Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Kennedy, Bureau of Engineering; Comdr. T. G. Ellson, Bureau of Aeronautics; Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Smith, M.C. Lieut. Comdras. H. T. Bartlett and R. M. Griffin and Lieut. J. H. Richardson will accompany the board.

In the preliminary tests a sufficient number of bombs and flares of all types will be dropped to determine the effect of each and the best method of tactical employ-

N. R. A. Rapid Fire Match.—Ten shots rapid fire at 200, 300 and 500 yards, 772 entries, and 193 prize winners. Won by W. W. Rhein, 149 points out of a possible 150. H. A. Pilz, Ark. N.Y.; 2d, 149, and G. E. Parker 3d, also with 149.

Peters Cartridge Co. Match.—Ten shots for record at 600 yards, 580 entries, and 145 prize winners. Won by C. T. Carney with a score of 50 points out of a possible 50, and 31 additional bull's-eyes. T. E. Vereer, U.S. Inf., was 2d with 50 points and 15 additional bulls. The 3d and 4th and 5th men in order of merit, who all scored 50 points, and made 13 bulls in addition were: C. L. Spooner, U.S. Inf.; M. Fody, Cav.; and G. H. Emerson, O.R.C.

Leech Cup Match.—Seven shots slow fire at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 766 entries and 190 prize winners. Won by D. Frorer, Coast Art. 105 points out of a possible 105, and 9 additional bull's-eyes. The 2d, 3d and 4th men who each scored 105 points were: F. H. Keen, Mass., N.G.; B. H. Grier, Texas City; and G. Tifts, Miss. N.G.

Western Cartridge Co.'s. Match.—Ten shots for record at 900 yards, 480 entries, and 121 prize winners. The match was won by T. W. Adkins, U.S.M.C., with the great score of 50 out of a possible 50 points, and 70 consecutive bull's-eyes in addition. Forty-two other competitors made 50 points. The next nine prize winners with the number of added bull's-eyes, they made in addition to their score of 50 points, were the following: E. L. Rush, U.S.M.C., 32; C. R. Nordstrom, U.S.M.C., 25; R. H. McGarity, Dist. C., 21; C. M. Brown, Inf., 21; E. G. Lindroth, E. P. Arny, U.S.N., T. J. Jones, U.S.M.C.; and W. F. Liell, U.S.M.C., each 18 bulls additional.

National Intercollegiate Rifle Team Match.—Ten shots at 200 yards, slow fire, 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards, 10 shots rapid fire at 300 yards, 20 shots slow fire at 600 yards, and 20 shots slow fire at 1,000 yards. Eighteen entries and five prize winners. Won by U.S. Naval Academy, Team No. 1, score 1920. Team was composed of P. E. Conradt, W. R. Thayer, C. E. Voegeli, J. P. Clay, A. M. Morgan and A. M. Rawlins. No. 3 team U.S.N.A., was second with 1926 points. No. 2 team U.S.N.A., third with 1862. The fourth team was The Citadel of Charleston, S.C., score 1857, and the fifth team was Texas A. M. College, 1849 points.

Hercules Match.—Ten shots for record at 600 yards, 496 entries and 123 prize winners. Won by J. J. Andrews, with 50 out of a possible 50 points and 38 additional bull's-eyes; 2d L. B. Bowlin, U.S.M.C., 50 points and 32 additional bull's-eyes; 3d F. H. Griggs, Minn., N.G., 50 and 11 additional bull's-eyes; 4th A. H. Dow, of Florida, 50 and 11 additional bull's-eyes; and 5th S. H. Neilson, U.S.N., 50 and 10 additional bull's-eyes.

United Service Match.—Teams of 16 men, firing 10 shots per man, slow fire, and 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yds., 10 shots per man rapid fire at 300 yds., 20 shots slow fire at 600 yds. and 20 shots slow fire at 1,000 yds. Won by U.S.M.C. team, with a score of 5,262 points. The other prize winners were: 2d U. S. Navy and Naval Academy teams, score 5,210; 3d U.S. Army, 5,208; 4th Civilian 5,178, and 5th National Guard, 5,148.

Camp Perry Instructors' Match.—Ten shots with rifle at 200 yards, and ten shots with service pistol at 25 yds., 220 entries and 57 prize winners. Won by K. T. Frederick, total score, 140; 2d, T. A. Terkem, U.S.M.C., 129; 3d, J. J. Schumacher, Ill., 139; 4th, A. D. Denny, U.S.N., 138; and 5th, G. T. Shank, Inf., U.S.A., 138.

Herrick Trophy Match.—Teams of 9 men each, 15 shots slow fire at each range, viz.: 800, 900, and 1,000 yds., 34 entries. Won by U.S. Army Infantry team, score, 1,738; 2d, U.S.M.C., 1,725; 3d Mass., N.G., 1,723; 4th, U.S. Navy, 1,723; 5th, U.S. Cav. and Engr. team, 1,722; 6th, Minn., Civilian, 1,713; 7th U.S. Coast Art., 1,711; 8th, D.C. Civilian, 1,701; 9th, Phillipine Inf., 1,695.

Off Hand Match.—Twenty shots slow fire at 200 yds., 652 entries and 162 prize winners. Won by W. H. Ashurst, U.S.M.C., 94 out of a possible 100 points; 2d, H. H. Gay, U.S. Cav., 94; 3d C. A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C., 94; 4th, M. Fody, U.S. Cav., 93; and 5th, H. T. Kneer, Cav., 93.

ment. It is anticipated that experiments with tear gas bombs will give important data on the attack of battleships by gas bombs. In similar manner the effect of phosphorus and smoke bombs will be determined. It is believed that smoke screens may be used with great effect in protecting the attacking airplanes from anti-aircraft defenses of seacraft. In order to determine this a series of tests will be held in which the various branches of aviation will make simulated attacks on the battleship through smoke screens.

The tactical effectiveness of flares in illuminating the attack of battleships will be determined in the preliminary tests as well as the effect of white phosphorus in outlining seacraft at night with sufficient distinctness to permit accurate attacks. Tests will also be conducted to determine the effect of the 1,100-pound armor-piercing bomb. Upon the completion of the above named tests an attack will be made on the battleship. This will be for tactical purposes and will employ the 1,100, 2,000 and 4,000 pounds demolition bombs, if the last named are available.

The program for the first day includes tests with chemical agents to determine the effect of six types of chemical bombs with airplanes. One M.B. 11 will drop four 50-lb. smoke bombs. Navy type. One D.H. 4B will drop four 25-lb. Mark I, phosphorus bombs. One M.B. 11 will drop four 100-lb. Mark II phosphorus bombs. One M.B. 11 will drop two 50-lb. Mark III white phosphorus bombs. Two D.H. 4Bs will drop sixteen 25-lb. Mark I, C. and C.T. bombs. And two M.B. 11s will drop eight 50-lb. Mark I (lead lined) tear gas bombs. In each attack one plane carrying the same number and type of bombs will accompany the attacking planes to the objective, but will not release the bombs unless one of the planes is forced to abandon the mission.

The second day will be devoted to smoke screen tests in order to determine the best method of employing smoke screens with the various branches of aviation. Experimental flights will be made by pursuit planes. Light bombs will, however, be used and their effect on lightbombs will, however, be used and their effect on targets observed. There will be one flight of three D.H. 4Bs which will drop twelve 50-lb. smoke bombs, Navy type. One flight of five SE-5s which will drop twenty 25-lb. Cooper bombs. One flight of three D.H. 4Bs which will drop twelve 100-lb. Mark I bombs loaded with phosphorus. One flight of three D.H. 4Bs will drop twelve 50-lb. smoke bombs, Navy type. One flight of three D.H. 4Bs will drop twelve 50-lb. smoke bombs. One flight of three M.B. 11s will drop twelve 100-lb. demolition Mark I bombs. One flight of a M.B. 11 which will drop one 1,100-lb. armor-piercing shell.

The program for the first night will include tests of illuminating bombs and flares. One D.H. 4B will drop one 50-lb. Mark III (leaded with white phosphorus). One D.H. 4B four 25-lb. Mark I demolition bombs. One D.H. 4B four Michelin flares, Mark I. One D.H. 4B four 25-lb. Mark I, phosphorus bombs. One D.H. 4B will drop two 50-lb. Mark III (leaded with white phosphorus) bombs. One M.B. 11 will drop eight 100-lb. Mark I, demolition bombs. Two D.H. 4Bs will drop four 50-lb. Mark III (leaded with white phosphorus) bombs. Two

M.B. 11s will drop twelve 100-lb. Mark I, demolition bombs. One D.H. 4B will drop four Michelin flares, Mark I bombs. One D.H. 4B will drop two 100-lb. Mark I, phosphorus bombs. One M.B. 11 will drop six 100-lb. Mark I, demolition bombs.

On the second night an attack will be made for the purpose of destroying the Alabama. The order of attacks will include dropping three 4,000-lb. demolition, if available, and successive attacks by a single H.P. Eight M.B. 23s will drop eight 2,000-lb. demolition bombs.

TRAINING 170 FLYING CADETS.

The Air Service has been authorized to make preliminary arrangements for the securing and training of 170 additional flying cadets. Sufficient money is available out of the current fiscal year's appropriations to provide pay for that many and other expenses incident to their training, and there is sufficient airplane equipment. The only difficulty lies in the lack of funds for transportation of the candidates from their homes to the flying training centers. The Air Service is informing those who have made application for the training, and it is expected by Jan. 1, 1922, or soon thereafter, funds will be available for their transportation.

The Horse

HORSE RESERVES FOR THE ARMY.

The Horse Association of America, which has done and is still doing so much to aid and encourage the breeding, rearing and use of horses, and which constantly has in view the need of horses by the Army for remount and other purposes, has accomplished more in the last eighteen months to make horseback riding popular than many other organizations of the kind did in twenty years. In a letter sent to thousands of persons throughout the country, its secretary, Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, makes the following points: That the country needs about 4,000 horses each year for Cavalry units of the Army and for officers' mounts. To obtain these there must be at least 20,000 saddle horses each year to select from, in view of the fact, as stated by Mr. Dinsmore, that the Army rejects about four horses to one accepted, because they do not meet the War Department's requirements. He asserts that if the association can succeed in increasing interest in the riding of saddle horses, among, say, about 200,000 persons throughout the country, in cities, towns and villages, there will in time be a demand for saddle horses which will absorb this surplus and at the same time provide for approximately 200,000 horses being used by civilians, which can, in case of an emergency, be drawn upon by the War Department. This horse reserve, Mr. Dinsmore believes, would prove to be a very valuable source of supply for Cavalry purposes.

Sport

ADMITTANCE TO NAVY FOOTBALL FIELD.

Because of the limited seating capacity of the U.S. Naval Academy football field, announcement is made that the Academy grounds are to be closed to visitors on Oct. 15 from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Members of the Navy Athletic Association and their guests will be admitted to the Academy and the football field on presentation of tickets issued by the athletic officer for the Superintendent of the Academy. Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in uniform will be admitted to the Academy, but not to the football field without tickets for themselves and guests.

ARMY POLO TEAM WINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Army first team defeated the Bryn Mawr team in a game of polo at Bala, Philadelphia, on Sept. 15, by a score of 18 to 5. The trophy was a cup presented by Col. Robert E. Strawbridge. The line-up was: Army—Major A. J. Wilson, 1; Major H. D. Chamberlin, 2; Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, Jr., 3; Major W. W. Erwin, back; Bryn Mawr—J. W. Converse, 1; Major V. P. Erwin, 2; Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., 3; David Dows, back. Major Chamberlin scored seven, and Major Wilson six times. The same Army team on Sept. 19, in playing against one from the Philadelphia Country Club, won by a score of 10 to 5. The line-up of the latter club was: Thomas Stokes, 1; W. Stanley Stokes, 2; G. M. Hecksher, 3; Barclay McFadden, back.

WEST POINT POLO TEAM.

The West Point officers' polo team, which has been playing in the annual Gedney Farm Polo Club tournament, won the final game of the tournament Sunday afternoon, Sept. 18, from the Gedney Farm first team, by a score of 19 to 3. The West Point team won all games played. It lined up as follows: Majors A. R. Harris, No. 1; T. K. Brown, No. 2; Willis D. Crittenden, No. 3; and J. L. Devers, back.

BOXING ON U.S.S. BLACK HAWK.

A very entertaining and successful smoker was held on the U.S.S. Black Hawk, Capt. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., commanding, at Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 17. A number of lively boxing bouts took place. In the feather-weight class, Light, of the U.S.S. Blakely, won from Lombardo, of the Black Hawk; Socconi, of the U.S.S. Sicard, won from Mastrinna, of the Blakely; Munro, of the same ship, won from Drake, of the Black Hawk. In the lightweight contests Burns, of the U.S.S. Herbert, won from Tinker, of the U.S.S. Semmes. In the welter-weight events Murray, of the U.S.S. Mason, won from Falvey, of the Black Hawk; Viviano, of the Sicard, won from Ferry, of the U.S.S. Mason; Mitchell, of the U.S.S. Graham, won from White, of the U.S.S. Schenck, on a foul; McGarrigle, of the Black Hawk, won from Garrett, of the Sicard. In the middleweight bouts Urda, of the U.S.S. Dahlgren, won from Vieno, of the Black Hawk. In the heavyweight class Kreylin, of the Black Hawk, won from Dawson, of the U.S.S. Graham. The referee was Ens. J. A. Dillon, U.S.N.; judges, Lieut. G. Kriener, Ens. V. F. Blakeslee, W. K. Boone and J. B. Seletski.

NATIONAL GUARD

MILITIA BUREAU UNDER FINANCIAL HANDICAP.

It is reported that some officers of the National Guard are inclined to criticize the Militia Bureau because of inability to get all the Federal funds to which they ordinarily would be entitled. The fact is the Chief of the Militia Bureau is endeavoring to function with about one-sixth of the amount of money that was considered sufficient for the present fiscal year. When the matter of appropriations to be asked for from the 66th Congress arose, the Militia Bureau submitted estimates to the War Department which totaled \$140,000,000. It was considered that sum of money would be required for National Guard purposes in order to carry out the provisions of the law as set forth in the amended National Defense act of June 4, 1920. The War Department saw fit to reduce that estimate to about \$74,000,000, and by the time the item sifted through the committees of Congress, and the appropriation was actually made, it amounted to \$25,500,000. Of course all plans of the Militia Bureau had to be readjusted accordingly.

After Congress appropriated for maintenance of the various Federal departments, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, O.R.C., with his corps of experts, it is claimed, were selected to see that all funds appropriated were not expended. Nevertheless through strenuous effort the Militia Bureau has succeeded in retaining the most of its appropriation to be distributed to the National Guard. The National Guard is by no means alone in feeling the stringency of Federal funds, made necessary in order to reduce taxes. All the components of the Army of the United States, as well as all other Government agencies, are affected. The Secretary of War has given written orders that the sums allotted to the various chiefs of branches under his jurisdiction be not exceeded. This order establishes a precedent so far as the Militia Bureau is concerned, and renders it still more difficult to satisfy those who look to it for allotment of Federal funds. A complete understanding of the circumstances and difficulties under which the Militia Bureau is laboring would, no doubt, dispel any tendency to believe that it is not doing its full duty.

WASHINGTON GUARD NEEDS MORE INSTRUCTORS.

That the National Guard of the state of Washington should have not less than nine Regular Army officers on duty as instructors is urged by an editorial in *The Washington Guardsman* of Sept. 2. It says: "The National Guard of Washington has been strengthened and developed by a constant demand for efficiency by the military authorities of the state and the accomplishments to date have been the result of continuous toil on the part of the National Guard officers responsible for the formation and maintenance of our military forces. Until recently only one Regular Army instructor, Lieut. Col. William T. Patten, Inf., U.S.A., has co-operated in the work at hand. The state now has three instructors, Major John H. Hood, C.A.C., and Major Clift Andrus, F.A., instructors of Coast Artillery and Field Artillery, respectively. If the National Guard is to properly function a sufficient number of Regular Army officers must be detailed by the War Department as instructors in the various branches. It is essential that the necessary technical instruction be given those units which have been formed during a period of rapid reorganization."

FIELD SERVICE OF N.Y.N.G.

After performing two weeks of field service this season, the New York National Guard members have experienced the greatest benefits therefrom both as soldiers and citizens. Approximately 15,000 officers and men, the largest number of Guardsmen in the field in the United States, were on duty. The attendance averaged about ninety per cent. of the membership, which was a very encouraging record. Some of the regiments paraded over 1,000 officers and men in camp, exceeding all previous records. The camp season really marked the rebuilding of the National Guard on a firmer foundation than ever before. The 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., it is also interesting to note, has ninety-two per cent. of the quota organized in accordance with the instructions of the War Department. There were no serious accidents and the discipline and health were excellent.

The co-ordination between the National Guard and Regular officers detailed as instructors could not have been better, and the result was continual and essential progress. The Regular officers are most generous in their praise of the willingness and efforts made by the Guardsmen to progress, and for the good work they accomplished, the Guardsmen express the highest esteem for the Regular officers.

Previous to the departure of the troops to camp, schools of instruction were held at Peekskill, for officers and specially selected enlisted men. These began May 14, there being two periods of one week each. The schools were attended by seventy-five officers and 150 men and proved exceedingly beneficial. In addition to routine drills and instruction, care was taken to promote athletics and recreation among the troops, which created a healthy spirit and influenced the morale.

The larger portion of the National Guard was encamped on the old camp ground near Peekskill, N.Y., which was first opened in July, 1882, when the 23d Infantry of Brooklyn had the honor of being the first organization to be on duty. At all the camps the instruction was in the basic course, the program being prepared at Headquarters of the New York Division and approved by the Bureau of Militia Affairs, War Department. It was conducted along the most progressive and practical lines, and included demonstration of smoke screens, machine gun and automatic rifle work, rifle practice, camp drills, attacks, formations, lectures. The instruction of the Field and Coast Artillery included practice firing, which excellent results were obtained, especially concerning that so many new men were on duty, and that some of the organizations had only recently been Federalized.

Officers of Division Headquarters.

The officers of the Headquarters of the Division of the New York National Guard who were on duty at the Peekskill camp for the entire season, which began May 15, and ended Sept. 4, were: Brig. Gen. J. W. Lester,

acting division commander; Lieut. Col. E. Olmsted, acting chief of staff; Lieut. Col. W. R. Wright, chief of staff for training; Lieut. Col. E. McLeer, adjutant; Lieut. Col. J. J. Daly, O.O.; (Lieut. Col. F. M. Waterbury, O.O., was on duty at other camps supervising rifle practice); Major A. L. Ragan, camp inspector and instructor in Guard Duty; Capt. J. I. McWilliams, Q.M.; Lieut. Col. W. L. Bell, provost and fire marshal; and Capt. M. H. Conner, camp mess officer.

Regular Army Officers on Duty.

The officers of the Regular Army on duty as instructors at the various camps were: Cols. G. D. Moore and G. B. Pond, Lieut. Cols. G. E. Stewart and T. L. Brown, Majors M. Reed and W. D. Faulkner, Capts. A. B. Stewart and K. C. Mead and 1st Lieut. S. V. Hasbrouck, all Infantry; Lieut. Col. P. S. Bond, Engrs.; Lieut. Col. L. M. Hathaway, Med. Corps; Capt. H. H. Temple, Signal Corps; Majors C. L. Stevenson and T. Smith, Cav.; Majors J. E. Mort and C. A. Sellick and Capt. R. F. Kernan, Field Art.; Majors C. O. Schudt, R. C. Garrett, T. H. Jones and J. P. Hogan and Capt. T. L. Cleaver, Coast Art., and Capt. J. G. McCoy, Chemical Warfare Service.

Troops on Field Service.

The organizations on duty at the various camps were the following:

Peekskill.—106th Inf., Col. T. Fairervis; 69th Inf., Col. J. J. Phelan; 71st Inf., Col. J. H. Wells; 107th Inf., Col. W. H. Hayes; 102d Medical Regiment, Col. L. F. Salisbury; 102d Signal Battalion, Major J. C. Fox; and attached 27th Signal Co., Capt. E. B. Eshach; 1st Machine Gun Battalion, Major J. Mansfield; 10th Inf., Col. C. E. Walsh; 14th Inf., Col. F. W. Baldwin; 102d Engrs., Col. F. E. Humphreys; and a battalion of the 104th Engineers, N.J.N.G., Major Hind.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.—13th Coast Defense Command, Col. Sydney Grant; 9th Coast Defense Command, Col. J. J. Byrne.

Montauk Point.—104th Field Art. (75-mm.), Col. J. T. Delaney; 105th Field Art. (75-mm.), Col. R. W. Marshall; and 193d Art. (155-GPS), Col. E. F. Austin. Pine Plains, N.Y.—104th Field Art. (155-mm. howitzer), Col. W. F. Scholl.

Fort Niagara, N.Y.—74th Inf., Col. W. R. Pooley. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—101st Cav., Col. M. D. Bryant; with attached troops composed of four troops of 1st Cavalry; 51st Machine Gun Battalion (old Squadron A), Major H. H. Egleston.

FLORIDA.

Col. Raymond C. Turck, 1st Inf., Florida National Guard, has made some interesting comments in a letter to Major Walter Moors, U.S.A., inspector on duty with the Florida N.G., on the encampment of the guard at Camp Johnston Aug. 1 to 21. Colonel Turck says, in part: "It was the most successful camp in my experience, not only because of the maximum of intensive military training over such a short period, but because of the excellent impression made on the officers and men and on the citizens of the community and state, all of which is bound to help and strengthen the Guard."

Summarized, the success of the camp is believed to be due to the following: The well arranged, intensive well conducted program of military training during each morning. Two battalions firing each afternoon on the range; one battalion at athletics or games. No afternoon drills except parade or guard mount. Excellent food and careful medical and sanitary supervision of men, messes and quarters. No night work, plenty of liberty, rest and relaxation. There were practically no prisoners and but four summary court cases during the camp. Reports from our military police on duty in the city, city police of Jacksonville, and citizens show that they were exceptionally well behaved and at all times presented a most creditable appearance. Strict but just military discipline and insistence on a constant high degree of military courtesy. School of instruction preceding the camp, which provided a certain number of instructors for each unit. Diplomatic and efficient work on the part of the inspector and his sergeant-instructors, his appreciation of the fact that Guardsmen can be easier led than driven and that this can be done without mollycoddling. In concluding he wrote: "I would like one Regular sergeant assigned to duty with each company, one selected lieutenant of the Regular Army assigned to duty at regimental headquarters and each battalion headquarters, all to be under the command of the respective commanding officers and on the same status as each ship of the Navy assigned to a Reserve or particular unit carries Regular personnel. Theoretically, this might not work out satisfactorily. Practically, it works out with splendid results. I speak from my own experience in the Illinois Naval Reserve and from observation of other naval units."

PROMOTION FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The subject of promotion for National Guard officers is treated at length in Special Regulations 43, W.D., 1921, which also concerns the promotion of officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps. These appear at length on page 82 of this issue. The Special Regulations explain that the policy of the War Department regarding Reserve officers who also hold commissions in the National Guard is that their commissions in both Services must be in the same grade and branch. Active Federally recognized officers of the National Guard will not be required to undergo additional examinations for promotion in the O.R.C. when the grade and branch to which they are to be promoted is identical with that held in the Guard. This policy will apply to National Guard officers as long as they retain a Federally recognized National Guard commissioned status.

In the provision concerning the minimum time to be served by an officer in each grade officers of the National Guard, who are also in the O.R.C. will be credited with service as Federally recognized since Nov. 11, 1918. In the case of promotion for each O.R.C. general officer of the line a definite assignment in the Organized Reserves must exist, but this does not apply in the case of officers holding commissions in the National Guard.

Industrial Mobilization

Along with the great American fallacy that we can raise an Army overnight is the still greater but more modern one that we can turn out the armament the next day. We cannot understand that in order to have effective INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION in war we must have INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION in peace.

NECESSITY FOR INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION IN PEACE.

GEN. HENRY J. REILLY, Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The work that has been taken up by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL since it passed under your management in the direction of Industrial Mobilization has come to my attention and I wish to offer you my congratulations and encouragement in your fight for what seems to me to be an essential requirement of any adequate preparedness program. I have been striving for a number of years for the adoption by this country of a proper policy of industrial preparedness. Long before the war in Europe I had become a student of this subject, and my numerous speeches in the House since I became a member, about twelve years ago, will show that I have never willingly permitted its importance to be forgotten. Before we entered the war, on Feb. 16, 1916, I made a speech in the House in which I said, referring to my plan for the preparation in peace time of the special tools, gauges and fixtures necessary for the manufacture of arms and ammunition:

"I am convinced, after considerable study of the subject, that no plan of preparation which leaves out this feature can be effective. We may increase the Regular Army, create a Volunteer force, and provide for a proper Reserve, all good in their way; but unless the principle for which I am contending is adopted and carefully worked out our soldiers will for a long time be ineffective at the best, or sacrificed at the worst, if we ever come into conflict with any first class power."

The truth of what I said then has been completely demonstrated by the late war, although fortunately for us our Allies were able to furnish us the arms and equipment we lacked and to keep the enemy at bay until at least a start was made in production. I wish to again congratulate you upon the work the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is doing in this direction and to welcome you as an ally in the fight for a program of industrial preparedness which will adequately meet our needs in case of war.

JOHN Q. TILSON.

TRACK-LAYING MOTOR VEHICLES.

Development of motor vehicles of the track-laying type by the Ordnance Department dates back only to March 2, 1916, when a board of officers met at Fort Sill, and definite recommendations were made for the production of track-laying or caterpillar vehicles for Artillery purposes. Commercial tractors slightly modified by the Ordnance Department were procured and turned over to a battery of Field Artillery. The performance of these vehicles furnished the War Department with basic information for the vehicles that were to be developed from them on and up to the present time. The first production tractors built under Ordnance specifications were ordered in the fall of 1917 and were known as the five and ten-ton Artillery tractors, Model 1917. These tractors, which were armored against shrapnel fire and had a speed of from five to eight miles per hour, were used throughout the World War with satisfaction. Modern warfare requires speed. The five and ten-ton types traveled at a greater speed than most automotive engineers believed possible prior to their development, but they do not travel fast enough. Twelve to fifteen miles per hour is the speed required for Artillery tractors of the immediate future.

This means resilient or rubber cored track rollers and springing the vehicle similar to commercial truck practice or developing convertible vehicles that can be changed from track-laying to conventional wheeled vehicles in a very short period of time. Experimental vehicles of the latter type have been built and test runs made with a certain degree of satisfaction, but it is still the belief of the Ordnance Department that with the rubber cored track rollers, the vehicle being properly sprung, and with an improved type of track, vehicles can be produced that can run on tracks at a speed of fifteen to eighteen miles per hour either on or off the road and have sufficient life to warrant their production. Rubber cored track rollers have been developed that will stand up, relieve metal fatigue and reduce common tractor shocks to a minimum. Track development is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped that in the near future tracks will be produced that will have a life of approximately 2,000 miles or better. Already light vehicles of from 200 to 2,000 pounds have been constructed and carried on an improved type of track that has been satisfactory to the department. Design is now under way for a similar track for vehicles up to fifteen tons in weight and there is reason to believe that it will be as satisfactory on the heavy vehicles as on the light vehicles already tested.

Considerable difficulty had been encountered with the first vehicles due to the fact that they could not cross streams that a horse could very readily ford. This difficulty has now been overcome as shown by various tests that the Ordnance Department has run on the waterproofing of motors and has proven practical to waterproofing commercial motors to the extent that small streams can now be forded without the slightest injury to the motors. With the adaptation of rubber cored rollers and modern tracks the vehicles are as silent as the average commercial vehicle and it is hoped that with other refinements now under study by the Department tractors will be produced that will be absolutely silent in the future.

The Ordnance Department has been practically alone in the development of Artillery tractors as there is little commercial value for the vehicles developed other than for Artillery practice. The natural trend of commercial organizations is to produce rigid construction, slow moving vehicles to travel not over four to five miles per hour and these vehicles are in the minority, being used principally in the oil fields and lumber camps. The average commercial tractor used for farm purposes has a speed of but approximately three miles an hour or less,

RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Officers' Reserve Corps

Naval Reserve Force

Enlisted Reserve Corps

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Citizens' Military Training Camps

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

PROMOTION REGULATIONS FOR O.R.C.

Officers of the Reserve Corps will find in Special Regulations 43, W.D., 1921, subjects relating to promotion which will be of particular interest. It is explained that the duties of members of the O.R.C. are divided into two general classes: one, service with troops, and the other special service. Individual promotions are made with the particular office and class of duty in view. The continuation of officers, when promoted, in the class of duty for which they have been appointed, is contemplated but in exceptional cases promotion may be made for duty of the other class when it is clearly shown that such change is warranted. When an officer is eligible for promotion he may, upon his own initiative, or upon inquiry from higher authority, signify in writing that he believes himself reasonably qualified for, and is ready to undergo, examination for promotion. Such statements will be sent through the channel to the corps area or department commander, appropriate recommendation being made by all officers through which the statement passes. Whether or not an officer will be examined or not will be determined by the corps area or department commander from a consideration of the statement of the officer concerned and the recommendation submitted, and whether there is a suitable assignment for the officer in the new grade.

Promotion to the grade of general officer will be made only from among colonels having at least three years' service as such. Such promotions will be based upon considerations of physical condition, age, interest, experience, length of service, occupational or professional standing and ability to fill the contemplated office in time of war. Promotion to general officer of the line will only be made in those cases in which ability to command in the field, a unit appropriate to the grade is affirmatively established.

For all sections of the O.R.C. promotions may be made under the following conditions: (a) The officer must signify his willingness and must be recommended for promotion. (b) The officer must have served the prescribed minimum time in the grade from which promotion is contemplated. (c) The officer must have satisfactorily passed his promotion examination. (d) There must be an appropriate assignment or duty for the officer upon promotion.

To be eligible for promotion to any grade an officer must be credited with three years' service in the next lower grade, one year of which must, in every case, have been in the O.R.C. since Nov. 11, 1918. In computing the required three years' service in any grade there will be credited service in that grade in the O.R.C. since Nov. 11, 1918, and active service in the same or higher grade in any component of the U.S. Army between April 6, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1920, double credit being given for such of the above active service as was rendered during the period of hostilities, between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. No service of any kind prior service between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, to be credited.

Examinations are to be held at such time as will be most suitable taking into consideration the convenience of the Government, and, so far as practicable, of the officers concerned. Examining boards will consist, normally, of three officers of grade not lower than that for which the officer is being examined. In determining fitness for promotion the boards will examine into: physical fitness, moral character, general fitness and professional fitness. Each officer will be subjected to a thorough physical examination conforming to the standards prescribed by the War Department. The board will conduct a careful examination into the moral character of the officer, the method and scope of such investigation being in the discretion of the board, he being given an opportunity to refute or explain any unfavorable statements of fact relative to his moral character. The board will also consider the officer's personality, appearance, tact, bearing, education and past experience. The examination for the purpose of testing his knowledge of the duties that may devolve upon him when promoted will depend upon the class of duty to which he is to be assigned, and will include examination in basic military subjects essential to all branches of the Service, and examination in special subjects essential to the grade and office to which promotion is contemplated. Officers will be allowed to file requests for exemption from any portion of the examination. Such claims may be granted when the board believes they are supported by a satisfactory evidence of proficiency in the subject under consideration.

The basic subjects required for all officers being examined for promotion for service with troops, for all branches of the Army, are included in Parts A and B of the Special Regulations. Part A includes administration, military law, military courtesy and customs of the Service, field service regulations, military hygiene, and practical efficiency. Part B includes special subjects for examinations of officers of the Infantry section of the O.R.C. and consists of automatic rifle, grenades (hand and rifle), 3-inch mortars, 37-mm. guns, machine guns and tanks; bayonet combat; rifles, pistols and equipment, Infantry Drill. Regulations, field fortifications, interior guard duty, minor tactics, musketry, rifle marksmanship, topography, grade, consisting of promotion to first lieutenant, to captain, to major, to lieutenant colonel, to colonel.

Certain provisions affecting officers of the National Guard will be found on page 81 of this issue.

FIVE NEW SERVICE SECTIONS FOR O.R.C.

Although the sections mentioned in the regulations for the Officers' Reserve Corps in the main correspond to the same sections of the Regular Army, there will be five sections in the Reserve Corps that are not included in the Regular Establishment. The purpose of these sections is to take care of the great task of mobilizing the nation's man-power and its industries without drawing upon the combat personnel of the Regular Army, National Guard or Reserve Corps. The regulations will make the Officers' Reserve Corps a broader organization in its scope than either the Regular Army or National Guard. The five additional sections which are considered

essential to a war organization for the Reserve Corps are the General Service, Sanitary, Military Intelligence, Military Police, and Staff Specialists. The creation of these sections by the regulations, it is apparent, will give the nation real preparedness in the way of an organization for the Officers' Reserve Corps. The necessity of these classes of officers was made apparent by the recent war.

The General Service Section will be composed of officers who will be utilized during a war by the supervision of military construction and the handling of group labor. It is believed that this section will attract a class of specially qualified men for this work and greatly reduce the expenses of construction. In the Medical Department, the Sanitary Section will give the Medical Corps an opportunity to add to its personnel, officers who can be utilized for special and scientific duties so essential to an efficient organization and operation in time of war. The Military Intelligence Section provides a scheme through which the Intelligence Division will be able to expand by calling into the Service men who have been specially trained for the duties connected with this important work. Officers appointed to this section of Reserve Corps must have such experience in the collection and dissemination of military information, that they will add to the efficiency of this branch of the Service immediately upon the declaration of war. The mobilization during the war impressed upon the authorities the importance of the duties of intelligence officers and the regulations provide a plan by which an efficient corps of this class of officers can be maintained in the Reserve. The Staff Specialists' Section will include officers who by their peace-time professions or civil occupations are qualified to perform special duties in time of war. The officers of this section and their duties are described in the regulations as "all those persons required as officers in time of war for special and miscellaneous duties not pertaining to other authorized sections of the Reserve Corps." For larger emergencies, a force of officers and men trained in the work of handling traffic has been found to be essential and the Military Police Section is provided for to take care of all such duties as are not performed by the Military Police attached to the divisions. Officers and men of this section will be engaged in the enforcement of military and civil law under the jurisdiction of the Provost Marshal General.

OFFICERS ACCEPTING COMMISSION IN O.R.C.

The following commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been accepted. The last preceding list was published on page 58, our issue of Sept. 17:

Allen, Thomas R., 1st Lt., Dental, Chicago, Ill.
Anderson, Samuel L., Capt., Inf., Mechanicville, N.Y.
Andrews, George D., 2d Lt., Engr., New Cumberland, Pa.
Ashford, William C., Capt., Inf., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Auringer, Horace E., Capt., Med., Savona, N.Y.
Bacheider, Percival A., Capt., A.G., Westbrook, Maine.
Bailey, Herbert M., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Hackensack, N.J.
Blair, Gideon W., Lt., Col., J.A.G.R.C., Indianapolis, Ind.
Blair, Walter C., 1st Lt., Engr., Dallas, Texas.
Blaskey, John L., 1st Lt., Inf., Memphis, Tenn.
Boyer, James W., Jr., 2d Lt., A.G.R.C., East Boston, Mass.
Bradford, John R., 2d Lt., Air Service, Richmond, Va.
Breckinridge, Lucian S., Major Inf., New York city.
Bunce, Chester B., 2d Lt., Inf., East Berlin, Conn.
Burleigh, George W., Col., J.A.C., New York city.
Bush, Robert A., 1st Lt., Cav., New Bethlehem, Pa.
Button, Jesse S., Major Inf., R.C., Schenectady, N.Y.
Buxton, John S., 1st Lt., Inf., Owatonna, Minn.
Cappa, Jack T., Major Med., Alexandria, La.
Carpenter, William H., Capt., Ord., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Clark, Bennett C., Col., Inf., St. Louis, Mo.
Collier, Elsworth B., Chaplain, 1st Lt., Dothan, Ala.
Conn, Robins L., 1st Lt., Inf., New York city.
Conquest, Edwin P., Major I.G., Richmond, Va.
Cook, Joseph R., Capt., Inf., Atlanta, Ga.
Cresman, Ralph G., Major Med., Hastings, Neb.
Cruze, Samson E., Major Med., Iron Mountain, Mich.
Cullen, William J., Capt., Inf., Bronx, New York city.
Cutler, Elliott C., Major Med., Brookline, Mass.
Davis, Raymond, 1st Lt., Engr., Portland, Me.
Dodge, John Wardell, 2d Lt., Q.M., New York city.
Eble, Otto G., 1st Lt., F.A., N.W., Wash., D.C.
Etheridge, Harold L., Capt., F.A., Woodlawn, New York city.
Eiter, Joe W., 2d Lt., Cav., Chambersburg, Pa.
Early, Orson L., Capt., F.A., Des Moines, Ia.
Eaton, Henry T., Capt., Inf., New Canaan, Conn.
Faris, James E., 1st Lt., 8th F.A., Schofield, H.T.
Ford, Charles H., 2d Lt., Q.M., Marlboro, Mass.
Freedman, Samuel, 1st Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Garner, Robert L., Capt., Inf., New York city.
Graham, Charles V., 1st Lt., F.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Harrington, Edward C., 2d Lt., Inf., New York city.
Harris, Duncan G., Major Inf., N.Y. city.
Hatcher, Charles L., Capt., Dent., R.C., Dallas, Texas.
Hayes, George W., 2d Lt., A.S.R.C., San Francisco, Calif.
Henry, Thomas G., 2d Lt., Inf., R.C., Cooperstown, N.Y.
Herbert, Arthur W., 1st Lt., M.I., Brooklyn, Pa.
Hetzter, Samuel R., 2d Lt., Inf., Williamsport, Md.
Heyburn, John G., 1st Lt., F.A.R.C., Louisville, Ky.
Holmes, Frank G., 2d Lt., Adjt. Gen., Superior, Wis.
Jellum, Kristen, 1st Lt., Eng., Evanston, Ill.
Jensen, Andrew R., 1st Lt., Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Judge, James B., 1st Lt., Q.M., Wash., D.C.
Krog, Edward H., 1st Lt., Med., Ft. Worth, Texas.
Knox, Floyd W., Capt., Ge. Service, Chicago, Ill.
Kunz, Charles H., Maj., Q.M.O., warrant officer, Atlanta, Ga.
Laughlin, Ralph A., 2d Lt., Inf., Cambridge, Ohio.
Lauber, Robert B., 2d Lt., Inf., Cleveland, Ohio.
Lawson, Charles J., 1st Lt., Engr., Detroit, Mich.
Lord, Nathan H., Capt., Inf., New York city.
McCaffrey, Harold W., 2d Lt., A.S., Seattle, Wash.
McClean, Alexander W., Major Dent., St. Louis, Mo.
McCormick, Arthur F., Capt., Med., Falls Creek, Pa.
McCullagh, Frank R., Major Dent., Boston 19, Mass.
McGiillicuddy, John T., Capt., Med., Worcester, Mass.
McQuown, Leonard A., 2d Lt., Ord., Punxsutawney, Pa.
Mahon, Robert V., Capt., F.A., New York city.
Mandel, Henry J., 1st Lt., Q.M., L.I.N.Y.
Martin, Grinnell, Capt., F.A., New York city.
Miley, Thomas M., 2d Lt., F.A., New York city.
Mixner, Clifford J., 2d Lt., Inf., Millville, N.J.
Mooney, Edwin J., 1st Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nickel, Henry J., 2d Lt., Ord., Bayside, L.I., N.Y.
Nichols, Cyril V., 1st Lt., Inf., Hempstead, L.I., N.Y.
Norman, Stacy L., Capt., F.A., Louisville, Ky.
Norris, George R., Capt., A.G., Columbia, S.C.
Parker, Luther W., 2d Lt., M.I.R.C., Charleston, S.C.
Poore, John G., Capt., Inf., Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Randall, Samuel, 2d Lt., Inf., R.C., Bronx, N.Y. city.
Rogers, Warren M., 2d Lt., F.A.R.C., Gardner, Mass.
Roth, Louis, 2d Lt., Inf., New York city.
Ruggles, Frank D., 1st Lt., Inf., R.C., St. Paul, Minn.
Sanders, Howard A., 1st Lt., Inf., Aurora, Ill.
Sanders, Lewis, Major F.A., New York city.
Sanford, Ferdinand D., 1st Lt., Inf., New York city.

Schaffer, Wilhelm, 1st Lt., Eng., Charleston, West Va.
Sheean, Joseph R., 1st Lt., F.A., San Francisco, Calif.
Sibbes, John Alonso, Capt., San, Okmulgee, Okla.
Sirois, Edward D., 2d Lt., F.A., Lawrence, Mass.
Snoody, John T., 2d Lt., F.A., Uniontown, Pa.
Talbert, William C., 2d Lt., Inf., Jackson, Miss.
Tattersall, Richard, 2d Lt., Finance, Ft. Sherman, Ga.
Thacher, Archibald G., Lt., Col., J.A., Gre., River, N.Y.
Vance, Kyle M., Capt., Int., London, Ohio.
Weiler, Leo G., 2d Lt., Inf., New York city.
Widdever, William, 2d Lt., A.C., New York city.
Wile, Walter D., 1st Lt., Inf., New York city.
Wilson, Harry T., Capt., Q.M.R.C., New York city.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

NAVAL AUXILIARY RESERVE REGULATIONS.

With a view of amending regulations for the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, which in time of peace serves on merchant ships, a thorough investigation is being conducted by the Navy Department. It is believed that when this investigation is completed, that the regulations will be revised in such a manner as to put this, the Class 3 of the Naval Reserve Force, on an entirely new basis. Due to the limitations placed on the N.R.F. by the appropriations for this purpose, it is recognized that greater care must be exercised in the enrolment and confirmation of the Auxiliary Reserve. Just what measures will be adopted has not yet been decided, and will not until the officers who have been assigned to make the investigation have reported to the Navy Department. It is realized that not too much attention can be paid to the development of an efficient force of Reserves for the Navy on merchant ships. In the World War, the Navy took over a great many merchant ships, and in the future, it is planned to have these officered and if possible manned by Naval Reservists. It is doubtful whether too many seagoing officers of this class can be secured. If the Department should have available too many officers of this class for the merchant ships that it takes over, they could be used in filling out the personnel of the fleet.

A preliminary examination of the condition of this class has developed the fact that some of the officers who were enrolled and confirmed, as auxiliary Naval Reservists are not now serving on the merchant ships. It is evident that the regulations must be amended so that this class will be eliminated from the Reservists. Those in class must be serving in the merchant ships. Then it is apparent that some system of promotion in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve must be developed. In every way, there must be better contact between the Navy Department and this class of Reservists. Under the law, there is a liberal allowance for Reservists of this class and they can comply with the requirements of the Department without interfering with their duties on merchant ships. Under these conditions, it is contended by the authorities in the Navy Department that more attention should be given to the Reservists on merchant ships.

NAVY CANNOT ACCEPT TEMPORARY OFFICERS IN N.R.F.

The Navy Department has received a great many applications from officers temporarily in the Navy for enrolment in the different classes of the Naval Reserve. To these inquiries, the Department has regrettfully replied that under the limitation of the present appropriations they cannot be accepted. Later when resignations and retirements from the Reserve reduce the Force below the strength authorized by the Department, these applications will be considered.

APPROVAL FOR ENROLMENT APPLICATIONS.

The Navy Department has under consideration, an amendment to the regulations of the Naval Reserve Force, which will require the approval of the commander of naval districts for any application for enrolment. At present, any member of the Regular Navy can make an application at a recruiting office and it will be accepted without reference to any other authority. It is urged that this will be necessary owing to the restrictions placed upon the strength of the Naval Reserve Force. The commanders of the naval districts will be given an opportunity if this proposal is approved to select from the applicants, men which he will need to fill out the Force required for their districts. This will enable a district commander to keep a well balanced force of Reservists in his district, so that it can be called in and used effectively in the event of an emergency.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL, U.S.N.R.F.

Changes among the commissioned personnel of the Naval Reserve Force announced Aug. 31 include the following:

Promotions—McCarthy, Charles J., lieut. (j.g.) to lieut. (C.C.), class 2.

Deaths—Little, Charles G., and Esterly, Marcus H., lieuts., class 5.

Transfers—Smith, James A., lieut. (j.g.), from 3 to 2; Sellards, John A., lieut. (j.g.), from 4 to 2.

Resignations—Searles, H. H., lieut. (M.C.), class 1; Christian, C. J., lieut. (j.g.), class 2.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

INCREASED SUPPORT FOR CAMPS.

At a recent meeting of the Army and Navy committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce a resolution was adopted that the C.M.T.C. are prime factors in the national defense and should receive more adequate appropriations, and that, recognizing the value of military training to the individual as well as to the nation, and also its importance in the national defense, a program should be developed for creating favorable public sentiment and greater support for the C.M.T.C., to the end that Congress shall provide funds commensurate with the number of young men annually desiring to take advantage of the opportunities such camps offer. It was also resolved that steps be taken to co-ordinate the C.M.T.C. and the National Guard in such a way that men receiving C.M.T.C. training would become interested in and induced to join the National Guard.

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion*.**Both Regular Services Need More Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Petty Officers**

IT is to be hoped that the small Army and Navy Congressmen who are so ready to find reasons to cut down the Regular Services will read carefully several items which have recently appeared in print.

The August, 1921, number of the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings contains "A Study of Our Naval Personnel Situation," by Capt. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N. Here it is clearly shown that due to the failure of Congress to provide a sufficient personnel to man our ships, all our first line battleships had to be converted into training ships, and as a consequence could not be used in an immediate whole-hearted offensive against the enemy.

National Guard Appreciates Regulars

From two National Guard sources comes an indication of a steadily increasing appreciation of the fact that the officers, warrant officers and N.C.O.'s of the Regular Army have other functions than merely to furnish personnel sufficient to meet the needs of existing Regular units. The Washington Guardsman, a publication of the National Guard of the state of Washington, in its issue of Sept. 2 contains an editorial making a strong plea for a material increase in the number of Regular officers assigned to duty as instructors for the Guard of that state.

A colonel of a Florida Infantry regiment, in a letter to the Regular instructors of that state, says: "I would like one Regular sergeant assigned to duty with each company, one selected lieutenant of the Regular Army assigned to duty at my regimental headquarters, and one to each battalion headquarters, each to be under command of the respective unit commanders. These officers and non-commissioned officers should have a status corresponding to that of the Regular Navy personnel assigned each ship of the Navy turned over to the Reserve. Theoretically, there may be objections to this. Practically, I know from my own former experience in the Naval Reserve and from observation of other Naval units, that it produces splendid results."

Where State Legislature Fails

These two items indicate a necessity for an increase in the number of Regular officers and non-commissioned officers assigned as instructors to the National Guard. The second item opens up an additional field primarily for non-commissioned officers and officers of junior grade. Each National Guard unit commander knows the difficulties, sometimes seemingly insurmountable, with which he is confronted in trying to insure proper care of equipment, proper administration, and proper instruction, primarily along the more technical lines, when limited entirely to a personnel who can devote only their evenings or holidays to these important subjects. The average state legislature, for a variety of reasons, most of them undoubtedly entirely justifiable, fails to provide the funds necessary to permanently employ men with the necessary qualifications.

No one who has not been through it can appreciate the constant struggle engaged in by the average National Guard unit commander to somehow raise the necessary money to keep up these ends of his organization.

It is thought that the great majority of men and officers who enter the National Guard do so primarily to get training in handling arms and in the tactics of the battlefield. The supply and administrative ends are the least interesting to them as well as the most difficult ones to be handled with the resources ordinarily available in a National Guard unit.

As the Reserve divisions provided by the amended National Defense act come into existence the necessity for the assignment to them of a considerable Regular officer and non-commissioned officer personnel is more and more apparent. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps in different educational institutions is steadily increasing in number and importance, with the consequence that the demand for more Regular instructors is increasing. The application of five times as many young men to go to the Citizens' Military Training Camp this last summer as the appropriation permitted, this at a time when the average man in touch with public opinion had been saying that interest in military matters is dead, shows that this field also is going to steadily increase the demands made on the Regular Services.

Why More Officers Are Needed

The last war, like every other, caused the Regular Army, because of its lack of proper organization and sufficient officer and N.C.O. personnel, to be so split up and scattered as to almost cease to be Regular in anything other than name. Certainly the time has arrived when the necessity to provide against a repetition of this state of affairs should be beyond question.

It is to be hoped that Congress will thoroughly appreciate the fact that there must be sufficient Regular officers and non-commissioned officers at all times; i.e., to insure the Regular Army, whatever its size, being a

Both Regular Services Need More Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned and Petty Officers.**Disciplined and Trained Men Never Fail.****Relationship of the Journal to Its Readers.**

model of efficiency and organization; two, to provide the necessary war staffs ready to take the field immediately without disrupting the administrative staffs, which must remain in Washington and at the headquarters of the various corps districts, and three, to provide steadily increasing cadres needed for the National Guard and Reserve forces.

It is to be equally hoped that they will appreciate the fact that "men fight, not ships," and see that the personnel of the Regular Navy is always sufficient to meet the needs of our fleets and properly instruct its reserve.

Disciplined and Trained Men Never Fail

OF ALL the erroneous ideas with respect to the war current in this country, none is more frequently encountered than the belief that courage alone is sufficient equipment with which to meet danger. The blowing off of a cylinder head of a refrigerating machine in an ice plant in a crowded district of New York city last week gave a splendid example of the fallacy of this belief. Due to the explosion, 600,000 cubic feet of ammonia gas spread over the surrounding residence district, driving more than 1,500 people from their homes and at one time causing as many as sixty to lay unconscious in the street.

According to reports of eye witnesses, a panic took place in which even those civilians who kept their heads were aimlessly running around without accomplishing any decisive results. The police, with their usual discipline and courage, rushed to the scene with the intention of restoring order, helping those overcome and closing the gate valve which would have shut off the flow of gas. Being unequipped for such work, in spite of most gallant efforts, they were unable to do anything really efficacious other than send in a call for the fire department's rescue squad, which is equipped with oxygen helmets and other means of meeting such a situation. Their arrival necessitated a certain amount of time.

Contrast Between Trained and Untrained Men

In the meanwhile veterans, mostly of the Robert Kennedy Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, made up principally of men formerly in the 77th Division and Marines, grabbed their gas masks and without waiting to more than half dress proceeded quietly and efficiently to rescue, first the women and children, and then the men throughout the buildings immediately surrounding the plant.

The civilians, with no discipline, training or equipment of any kind, and utterly untrained to meet an emergency, though undoubtedly on the whole as courageous individually as the members of the police or former soldiers, were utterly unable to cope with the situation. The police, courageous, disciplined, trained to meet emergencies but unequipped for this particular kind of a one, were unable to operate immediately and effectively. The former soldiers and marines, courageous, disciplined, trained to meet emergencies and properly equipped in the case of those who had gas masks, acted efficiently immediately and undoubtedly saved a number of lives, particularly of the children in arms, who were those most affected by the gas.

War when it comes is frequently as unexpected to the majority of people as was this gas explosion. What happens to the nation as a whole will only be a repetition on a much larger scale of what happened to the small community around the ice plant in New York.

Relationship of the Journal to Its Readers

IN the first issue of the JOURNAL under the new management, in a notice to the readers printed on the inside first cover it was stated that the editor conceived the mission of the paper to be "To help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian, to understand each other and

the problems with which they all as citizens of the United States are confronted."

In other words, it is purposed not only to supply the Services with as much or more news concerning themselves as had been the case up to the present, but also to make every effort to put enough material of general military and naval interest within the paper to attract the attention of the large number of people in civil life, who in many cases though they have never served in either Service are intensely interested in every subject connected with National Defense.

The people as a whole see but little of the Army and Navy and therefore readily believe the many misconceptions about both Services, which are only too current in civil life.

Pacifist Enmity to the Services

Aside from these misconceptions in the minds of many who are not inherently opposed to the Services and who can be made exceedingly friendly if properly informed, both Services have most active and powerful enemies in all the many pacifist societies, always extremely active and never more so than at the present. To-day the Regular Services need the support of their friends, and those who may be made their friends to an extent which has not been true perhaps ever before in our history. If it were only a question of indifference on the part of the mass of the citizens of the country the condition would be similar to that which has obtained many times in the past. If added to that indifference there were nothing more than the rapidly disappearing feeling against the Regulars, due to their vigorous methods of enforcing discipline among the citizenry hastily called to arms there would be no great cause for worry. Many times greater than these two things combined is a positive determination on the part of strongly organized groups with an expert knowledge of how to use propaganda and how to pull political wires to do away with our armed forces if possible, and if that cannot be done to reduce them to a condition of impotency. Some of these groups undoubtedly sincerely believe that along this road lies the path to universal peace. Others are working directly as the tools of foreign elements or nations who expect to profit by our weakness.

Under a form of popular government, such as ours, the Regular Army and Navy can only obtain the proper armament, organization, equipment and personnel, to say nothing of the essentials to insure decent living conditions on the part of their personnel and the families of their personnel, if understood, liked and constantly in the minds of the public.

Liaison Between Services and Public

A Service paper which only publishes news and articles of interest to the people of the Regular Services alone will be without influence on the ever-increasing number of civilians entering the National Guard and the various Reserve formations, to say nothing of the really large number of civilians unable for one reason or another to serve in any way themselves, but always more than willing to do their part in influencing public opinion, and legislation, on questions affecting the security of the United States.

The new management is endeavoring without omitting any of the Service features by which the reputation of the old JOURNAL was so justly gained within the Services to add sufficient new features to insure the JOURNAL becoming recognized both in and out of the Services as the means of liaison not only between the Services themselves, but between all of them and the great American public.

To properly fill this mission of liaison agent the JOURNAL needs the help of its readers. Letters of criticism are wanted, as well as letters of commendation. In keeping in touch it will be a great help to the JOURNAL if the readers hold in mind that the only part of the paper in which the opinion of the editor, with respect to any question, is allowed to exercise any influence, is the editorial page. An opinion expressed here is based on the editor's beliefs, and therefore is a fair basis for criticism of his ideas. The opinion of the editor appears nowhere in the Voice of the Services department. The letters published there express the opinions of the writers for which, as it is noted at the head of the column, the JOURNAL assumes no responsibility. This column is maintained because it is believed only fair that both sides of any question which may affect the Services should have the opportunity to air their views. In all disputed questions every effort will be made to give each side the same amount of space.

Series of Special Articles

What goes into the news columns depends entirely upon what has happened during the week prior to the issue in question. To fail to include a piece of news which may be disagreeable not only to a large number or even the majority of the JOURNAL readers as well as the editor would be a clear violation of newspaper ethics, which draw a clear line between recording facts and the expression of opinion based on facts.

Each issue will contain at least one special article in-

tended to be of general interest both to people in and out of the Services. Every effort will be made to present both sides of interesting discussions going on and to have the subjects equitably distributed between the Services.

It is hoped that the considerable number of letters which are constantly being received from readers will steadily increase in number. There have been a number of complaints about the quality of paper and the printing. These are considered entirely justifiable and are being corrected as rapidly as the poor, but high priced paper and the mechanical difficulties left over from the war period, can be overcome. Within the next few issues it is expected that there will be no more cause for complaint in these directions, as new paper is being obtained and the old printing arrangements, where unsatisfactory, changed.

Groupment of News

A few outright objections with cancellation of subscriptions have been received. One officer complained because a letter from another officer presenting the side contrary to his own on the subject of the assignment to grade of emergency officers entering the Regular Services was published in the "Voice of the Services."

Some letters have been doubtful. One of these was from an old subscriber who was uncertain as to whether or not he liked the re-arrangement of departments. The groupment of news of a similar character, formerly, more or less, scattered throughout the paper and the rearrangement in some cases of the order of the former departments has been done with the idea of following the general newspaper custom of facilitating the reader's finding the matter which he wishes to read first.

Several have contained suggestions considered excellent which have been followed, such as the placing of the last officer commissioned, the number of vacancies and other information having to do with promotion, at the head of the Army Orders. This was extended to include the Navy and Marine Corps.

The great majority of the letters received up to the present have been complimentary.

The greater the number of letters received the more the JOURNAL will feel that it is meeting the needs of its readers and therefore fulfilling the mission it has set for itself.

Voice of the Services

The Constitution of the United States makes all males part of the organized militia of the United States during the greater part of their lives. Modern war demands great activity on the part of women of the nation. The great war showed the immense value of the work done by them. For these reasons this column is open to all citizens of the United States as well as all members of the Services to express their opinion on subjects having to do with national defense regardless of the opinions of the editor. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these letters.

OPINIONS OF READERS ON CHANGE IN THE JOURNAL.

Do you know the JOURNAL has gone ahead one hundred per cent.? I was intensely interested in this last issue; so much very late and opportune material of value.

MAJOR, Medical Corps.

Please allow me to congratulate you upon the very fine JOURNAL being published under the new management. I am one of those very much affected by the Re-organization act. Wishing you success.

1ST LIEUTENANT, Infantry.

Permit me to express my admiration for your reply to "Commander" on page 36 of your last number of the JOURNAL.

REAR ADMIRAL, U.S.N., Retired.

I might say that in the two issues that have come to hand since the new management of the JOURNAL I find innovations that I like very much, and am of the opinion that the JOURNAL will find increasing popularity with its readers and those with whom they come in touch. With all good wishes for your increasing success, I remain,

A CIVILIAN INTERESTED IN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

We wish to compliment you on the very excellent change in the JOURNAL. It is getting better every week. We can hardly wait till our copy arrives.

AN ARMY OFFICER AND HIS WIFE.

You have done wonders with the JOURNAL already, and from the expression of opinion I have gathered from officers in the Army and Navy, they appear to be very much pleased and are looking forward to future issues.

COLONEL, Field Artillery.

In congratulate myself, as a plain American citizen, on the fact that this very important work has fallen into such capable hands because I believe that it is only through such articles as your editorial on the inside cover of the issue of Aug. 20 that the people of the United States will be kept alive to their responsibilities.

A PROMINENT PUBLISHER.

Am very satisfied with the new make-up and policy of the JOURNAL. Have heard any number of officers of this post express the same opinion.

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

UNIFORM PRIVILEGES FOR RESERVE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department, apparently, has adopted a policy of encouraging applications for commissions in the Reserve Corps. At the present time the average citizen knows little about the corps, its functions and responsibilities. The only advantage which the Reserve officer enjoys in time of peace is the knowledge that he has voluntarily placed himself in a position where he may be called upon for active service in an emergency and can receive such training in the technique of the branch of his service as may be given to him from time to time. His acceptance of the commission carries with it the obligation to give up fifteen days of his time for active service in each calendar year, if such course be deemed advisable by the authorities.

The question arises in my mind as to the advisability of recognizing civilians who have voluntarily assumed

these obligations for the benefit of the Service and differentiating them from those who have not. It is not feasible for Reserve officers to wear their uniforms while engaged in their normal business pursuits, but applications for commissions might be encouraged and the morale of the Reserve Corps fostered by permitting Reserve officers to wear dress uniforms on occasions of ceremony. At the present time they are permitted to do so on occasions of military ceremony. The advantage of rendering the uniform of the Reserve officer more familiar to our people seems obvious, and it is believed that the adoption of this suggestion would increase the membership of the Reserve Corps.

COLONEL, Reserve Corps.

REPLY TO MR. ANALYTICAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the issue of the JOURNAL of Aug. 27, Mr. Analytical wants to know several things about the recent bombing tests off the Virginia Capes. The difficulty of explaining any of the work to him lies in the fact that his unfamiliarity with the Air Service makes it impossible for him to know what it is all about. Mr. Analytical asks some questions that are so academic and primary that any child in Air Service circles could answer. Then he lets his pen slip in the last paragraph and unintentionally apologizes for all he has said. First, he wants to know if aviation has made any progress since 1918, and insinuates that it hasn't; then he says, "The Air Service is to be congratulated" on our progress—that he realizes "the tests were an advantage"—that it is a "long step forward"—that "such steps . . . are necessary." I flew over the front from June till November, 1918, and participated in everything from Chateauneuf to the Meuse-Argonne, and I have been entertained by the best anti-aircraft battery commanders the Boche had, including that boy with the white band around his arm, who operated around Buffe-le-Mort Homme. With all my experience over the front we had only one lone plane shot down by anti-aircraft artillery; and remember that the Boche not only had four years' experience and practice shooting at airplanes, but they also had their guns anchored on solid terra firma, and all other "modern conveniences." In certain quarters there has been a lot said, also, about weather conditions. When I took my squadron of S.E.-5s out the G-102 we flew through five rains and a continuous chain of clouds. How much more do you want? There has been also a lot said about our limited radius of action. We have proved we can operate 100 miles offshore and that the distance can be doubled easily. And whoever heard of a naval battle being fought out in mid-ocean, anyway?

But Mr. Analytical says let's deal with facts, and not imagination. Surely. The fact is that the Ostfriesland was the pride of the German navy; the fact is she was non-sinkable; the fact is she had the heaviest armor of any ship afloat; the fact is she was even armored against airplanes; the fact is she was even armored against the water; the fact is it would have taken our 14-inch guns all day to have sunk her, if at all; the fact is she cost \$40,000,000; the fact is that five Martin airplanes cost less than \$100,000; the fact is the Ostfriesland is on the bottom of the sea; the fact is she went down in less than thirty minutes; the fact is she could have been sunk by our 1,000-pound bombs; the fact is the Navy made us stop dropping them; the fact is the Navy pumped water out of her all night after the 1,000-pound bomb attack; the fact is that certain people are worried to death over the results; the fact is the Air Service has only started. Surely; let's deal with FACTS.

B. V. BAUCOM, Capt., A.S.

WARRANT OFFICERS WEAR SAM BROWNE BELTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Advices from Germany are to the effect that the commanding general, American Forces in Germany, has directed all warrant officers in that command to wear the Sam Browne belt. It is said that the effect of this order is astonishing in the way of discipline, and the increased respect of warrant officers on the part of the enlisted personnel.

WARRANT OFFICER.

GOOD SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue you gave publicity to Co. I, 19th Inf., for having attained a percentage of 80.43 per cent. in rifle qualifications for this year's target season.

I suggest you cast your eye on the 10th Cavalry. The Headquarters Troop qualified 87.8 per cent. of its personnel; if 82.6 per cent. is a percentage seldom equalled, how about 87.8? Note that this is our best, but 82.6 is nothing to brag about. The Machine Gun Troop also qualified 80.39 per cent. of its personnel. Troop G fell short of 80 per cent. by .33 of a point.

MARKSMAN.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

TACTICAL.

W. J. F. asks: A claims that in executing "Squads right," from a halt, No. 1 makes a right face and marks time until the marching flank gets around. B claims that No. 1 makes a face to the right in marching and marks time even if halted. At the command march No. 1 steps off with the left foot and places it just in front of his right foot, toe of the left foot pointing directly to the right, and brings the right foot up beside it and marks time until the marching flank gets around. Which is correct?

Answer: A is wrong and B is only partly correct. To execute either squads right or squads left from a halt the movement is the same. At the command march raise the left foot from the ground and at the same time turn to the right or left, as the case may be, on the ball of the right foot and place the left foot beside it and mark time until the marching flank gets around. Par. 119, I.D.R., explains the movement "squads right" and par. 55 explains "to face in marching and not gain ground."

A. L. MacF. asks: Does a sentinel, walking post, with his rifle at the left shoulder, have to come to the right shoulder before presenting arms in saluting an officer?

Answer: No.

F. W. H. asks: The officer of the day, a 2d lieutenant, in

company with a captain of Marines, not on official duty is challenged by a sentinel at night. Should the officer of the day or the captain be advanced first?

Answer: The officer of the day. Par. 195, M.J.G.D.

P. D. asks: The company being in line and divided into platoons, the command given is "Right by squads." Does the company execute right by squads as unit or does each platoon execute "Right by squads?"

Answer: There is no such command that can be executed by the company as unit. If it is desired to form a column of squads to the front the proper command is "Squads right, column left, March," or if it is desired to form a line of platoons to the front the command is "Platoons right by platoons, March."

IN GENERAL.

H. R. A. asks: (1) What are the duties of a supply sergeant of a company of Infantry? A claims that the paper work should be done by the company commander; B claims it should be done by the orderly room and C says that the supply sergeant should do it. (2) Should a sergeant when taking over the Supply Department as supply sergeant check over the property from the retiring sergeant, or should it be done at all?

Answer: (1) The paper work connected with the duties of a supply sergeant is done by him, and him alone, very naturally. We have yet to hear of a company commander doing the work of a supply sergeant, nor is there any reason why it should be done by the orderly room. (2) A supply sergeant who knows his business will most certainly check up supply property turned over to him by a retiring supply sergeant before receiving therefor, unless he wishes to pile up a lot of trouble for himself later.

CONSCIENTIOUS READER asks: Tried by S.C.M., holding rank of corporal and drawing \$44 per month. Found guilty, reduced to grade of private and sentenced to forfeit two-thirds of my pay per month for three months. Must I forfeit two-thirds of corporal's pay or two-thirds of private's pay per month?

Answer: Two-thirds of whatever pay you may be receiving during the life of sentence. If a private throughout the three months you lose two-thirds of private's pay.

(Continued on page 95.)

Interesting War Books

MOUNTED INSTRUCTION FOR FIELD ARTILLERY.

Mounted Instruction for Field Artillery—Care of Horses and Equipment, Riding, Driving and Miscellaneous, by Major T. J. J. Christian, Field Art., U.S.A. (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.). It is doubtful of a more complete publication intelligently explaining about everything needful that pertains to the Field Artillery horse, and his general care, as well as of the animal's service equipment, has ever appeared. In a preface the author quotes a letter written during a critical period of the World War by the Chief of Field Artillery, A.E.F., to the Chief of Field Artillery, U.S.A., in which he said: "(1) Get the officers and men as thoroughly disciplined as you possibly can. It is more than knowledge—more than everything else combined, because with it we can soon get things done; without it we cannot get them at all. (2) Teach them all you possibly can about the care of the horse. We cannot hope, in the short time available, to make horsemen or good drivers out of them, but if we can teach them how to take care of their animals and how much they can stand, it will help greatly. We are having so much difficulty getting horses over here that we do not get man and horse together until just before the brigades leave the training camps, so that there is not time to teach the men anything about the horse. At the front it is well nigh impossible to teach them those things, so the horses suffer in consequence." Major Christian explains that the object of his book can not be more forcibly emphasized than by the actual experience of U.S. Field Artillery in the World War as illustrated by the above extract. He adds that because of the lack of one single volume covering a complete course of instruction for officers, non-commissioned officers and drivers of the Regular and National Guard Field Artillery, for Reserve officers and especially for students of R.O.T.C. Field Artillery units, the book has been compiled. The result is a comprehensive, instructive, attractive and compact text-book for the mounted student in the school of Field Artillery. There is a part concerning the care of animals and equipment, another devoted to riding, still another to driving and one to miscellaneous, with an appendix. All the various matters affecting these different general subjects are treated in great detail, and so completely that nothing is overlooked. There are many illustrations, a number of them photographs from life, explanatory of the text, and which go far in aiding the reader to grasp more thoroughly that which is sought to be conveyed through the printed word. Acknowledgment is given to U.S. Army as well as to British army publications and other sources for subject matter used in compiling the book.

THE GUIDON, F.A. SCHOOL, CAMP KNOX.

The Guidon, of the Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, Ky., 1920-21. Clever, interesting and complete is this year's record of the Field Artillery class of 1921, which presents in attractive form the aims and accomplishments of the school and also enables the members of the class to preserve their recollections in permanent form. "To the soldier who has developed in us a great love for the Service; to the man who has impressed us with the natural qualities of his leadership; to the instructor who has taught us the rudiments of Field Artillery; to the horseman who has created in us a love and appreciation of horses—to the prince of good fellows, Major Philip W. Booker, U.S.A., this Guidon is respectfully dedicated," is the opening announcement. The staff of the publication, of which Lieut. W. A. Watson, U.S.A., was editor-in-chief, has done its work well. Written in a light vein, the doings of the class during its term are humorously set forth. There are photographs of Brig. Gen. William Lassiter, U.S.A., commandant of the camp, Major George H. Paine, U.S.A., assistant commandant; of the staff and of the student officers, together with many scenes in and about the camp.

1ST DIVISION BULLETIN APPEARS.

The first number of the 1st Division Bulletin, organ of the 1st Division and of the Society of the 1st Division, for September, and which is to be published monthly by the New York branch of the society and some 1st Division veterans, has made its appearance. Edited by Capt. C. S. Coulter, 18th Inf., U.S.A., stationed at Camp Dix, and with offices in New York city, the explanation is made in an editorial announcement that it is the successor of the Bridgehead Sentinel. Although consisting of only eight pages, it is a very creditable publication, and must prove of strong interest to all those who served or are still serving in the 1st Division.

Retirements

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., tendered his resignation as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, effective Sept. 22, 1921. He retires from active service Sept. 27, 1921, for age. The outstanding feature of Rear Admiral Griffin's administration of the Bureau of Engineering is the installation of the electric drive in capital ships of the Navy. He also was responsible for the adoption of the turbine reduction gear for destroyers and light cruisers, which contributes much to the high state of efficiency of those classes of ships, but the supreme achievement of his administration was the installation of the electric drive. It required no small amount of courage on the part of Admiral Griffin to introduce this radical departure in the propulsion power for battleships and battle cruisers. He was met with opposition in the Navy and in Congress, but he was not shaken in his faith in this type of power. His position has been thoroughly sustained by the success of the electric drive, and now four battleships, the New Mexico, Tennessee, California and Maryland, are equipped with it. Furthermore, all the capital ships building and authorized will be equipped with the electric drive. Rear Admiral Griffin, who is the holder of the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, was born in Virginia Sept. 27, 1857, and was appointed a cadet engineer at the U.S. Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1874, graduating in June, 1878. He has a total sea service of fourteen years, and a shore duty of close on thirty-two years to his credit.

Sergt. Alester C. Alexander, Coast Art., U.S.A., 2d Company, Savannah, was retired from active service Sept. 2, 1921, after more than thirty years of service. Major Bates, commanding at Fort Screven, Ga., in announcing the retirement of Sergeant Alexander says: "Sergeant Alexander first enlisted in the 2d Georgia Vol. Infantry in 1898. Later he served in the 7th, 3d, 2d and 4th Regiments of Infantry, after which he transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps, in which branch the remainder of his service was spent. During this time in the C.A.C., he served with credit as a commissioned officer for one and one-half years, in the World War. Sergeant Alexander's service has been honorable and faithful, characterized throughout by strict attention to duty, and his example is worthy of emulation by all soldiers of this command. The good wishes of all the officers and men of this post will go with Sergeant Alexander upon his departure from us."

Obituaries

Lieut. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, U.S.A., retired, died at Jacksonville, Ore., Sept. 16, 1921. Colonel Sargent was a well known officer of the Army and a military historian. He was born at Carlinville, Ill., Sept. 29, 1858, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1883, being assigned to the 2d Cavalry. Among his many duties he served on the frontier and as professor of military science and tactics at various universities. He served as colonel of the 5th U.S. Vol. Infantry in the war with Spain from May 20, 1898, to May 31, 1899. He commanded the district of Guantanamo under General Wood in 1899, and was appointed lieutenant colonel, 29th U.S. Vol. Infantry, July 5, 1899, and with that command fought the insurgents in Luzon, commanding the attacking forces Dec. 19, 1899, at the battle of San Mateo, in which General Lawton was killed. He was judge advocate of the Department of Southern Luzon under Generals Bates and Wade in 1900. Colonel Sargent was recommended by Generals Wood and Otis for brevets for meritorious services in Cuba and the Philippines in 1898 and 1899. Chief among Major Sargent's historical works are "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," "The Campaign of Marengo," and the "Campaign of Santiago de Cuba." For the last named history he was ordered to Washington in November, 1907, to receive in person from President Roosevelt a compliment on the excellence of the work. He was graduated from the Army War College in 1909, and sailed with the 2d Cavalry, Dec. 5, 1909, for the Philippines. He was retired Nov. 17, 1911, for disability incident to the service. Major Sargent's military histories have been appreciatively received and reviewed throughout the English-speaking world, and his "Campaign of Santiago de Cuba" was translated into Spanish for publication in Spain.

The remains of Col. Robert S. Welsh, U.S.A., who was killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Nov. 5, 1918, were buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery, Sept. 2, 1921. Colonel Welsh was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal posthumously. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor E. Welsh, who resides at the Farmsboro, Washington, D.C., and his daughter, Mrs. Virgil Farrar Shaw, wife of Lieut. Virgil F. Shaw, 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Capt. William R. Fearn, Reserve List, N.Y.N.G., and for twenty-five years a member of the 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., died at his summer home at Welton, Conn., Sept. 9, 1921, from hardening of the arteries. Captain Fearn was sexton and assistant to the treasurer of the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, New York city, for the last twenty-five years, and from there his funeral took place Sept. 11. Captain Fearn served as a military aid on the staff of Governors Hughes, Whitman and Smith. For ten years Captain Fearn was treasurer of the National Guard Association. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

Funeral services over the remains of Capt. Edward W. Leonard, U.S.A., who was killed in battle in France, Oct. 14, 1918, were held at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 3, 1921. Rev. D. E. Malone was the celebrant of a requiem high mass, while Major Patrick R. Dunigan, formerly chaplain of the 126th Infantry, delivered the funeral oration. Captain Leonard was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 5, 1895, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A. class of April 20, 1917, and was assigned to the 6th Infantry. The funeral services were held under the auspices of the American Legion.

Funeral services for Lieut. Byron H. Mehl, who was killed July 21, 1918, in action near Reims, and in whose honor the Leavenworth chapter of the American Legion is named, were held Sept. 7 in the family lot at Mt. Muncie Cemetery, Leavenworth, Kas. The services were conducted under the auspices of Byron H. Mehl post. Lieutenant Mehl was born and reared in Leaven-

worth. When war was declared he left his studies in chemical engineering at the Kansas University and entered the third class at Fort Leavenworth. He was commissioned in July, 1917, assigned to the 12th Artillery and embarked for Europe Dec. 26, 1917.

Capt. John Higgins, seventy-seven years old, a resident of Lansing, Kas., died there of apoplexy Sept. 10, 1921. He had been connected with prison work for the past thirty-five years. He was the father of Capt. Ernest A. Higgins, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Benning, Ga.

The body of Lieut. Harold Leach, of Oskaloosa, Kas., who was killed in France, arrived in Leavenworth, Kas., for burial Sept. 12. He was a member of the 815th Infantry, Co. G. He entered the first officers' training camp at Camp Funston, where he received his commission as lieutenant. While his company was engaged in the work of reburying bodies in the American cemetery at Romagne, France, Lieutenant Leach met with a motorcycle accident May 4, 1919, and was instantly killed.

Mr. Douglas Martin, son of the late Surg. Gen. Charles Sutherland, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sutherland, died suddenly Sept. 14, 1921, at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, New York city.

Mr. Paul T. Hayne, father of Lieut. Col. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., G.S., U.S.A., died at Greenville, S.C., Sept. 14, 1921.

Lieut. Charles E. Reinhardt, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, who saw service in the Spanish-American War and in the World War, died at his home, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1921. He was born in Brooklyn July 5, 1868, and was appointed in the Medical Corps of the Navy Oct. 9, 1912, after a previous service of thirteen years as an enlisted man.

Ex-Capt. John Early, U.S.A., who served in the World War in the 166th Infantry, Rainbow Division, died at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1921, while on a vacation trip. He was born in Wellesley Hills, Mass., July 22, 1896, and in May, 1917, he enrolled at the first Plattsburg camp and after passing his examination for a commission was detailed to the Rainbow Division. He was the organizer and first commander of Post No. 72, American Legion, of Wellesley.

Lieut. James F. Armstrong, Air Ser., U.S.A., was instantly killed at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on Sept. 16, 1921, when a machine in which he was making a flight crashed. Lieutenant Armstrong was born at North Adams, Mass., the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Armstrong. Before being commissioned in the Regular Army he served as an emergency officer in the Air Service, being commissioned soon after the United States entered the World War.

Charles C. Hopkins, who served as captain, Medical Corps, with the 91st Division during the World War, died at his home in Monrovia, Calif., Sept. 13, 1921, aged forty-five years.

Mr. Vincent Edmund Gillett Smith, son of the late Lieut. Frederick E. Smith, 13th Inf., U.S.A., class 1876, U.S.M.A., died Feb. 6, 1921, according to a notice we received this week from Santa Monica, Calif. The father of Mr. Smith resigned from the Army in 1877.

Mr. Edward J. Sullivan, father of Major John S. Sullivan, U.S.A., died at his home in Lake Charles, La., Sept. 10, 1921.

Service Weddings

At Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1921, in the Congregational Church, occurred the wedding of Col. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Louise Delano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Adrian Delano, of Washington, D.C. The Rev. William Wallace Fenn performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon embroidered in pearls. She was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Mrs. Alexander Galt Grant, of Brookline, Mass., her elder sister, Irene M. Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, of Washington, was flower girl. Colonel Cheney's best man was Colonel Halsted Dorey, U.S.A. The ushers included Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mayor Andrew J. Peters, of Boston, and William C. Cheney, brother of the bridegroom. Relatives and friends attended a reception held at the Nunnery, which the Delano family has been occupying this season. Colonel Cheney served in France during the World War, and also went on a special mission to the Baltic Provinces in January, 1920.

Miss Bena Cabell Field, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. John M. Field, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Field, was married at Camp Meade, Md., Sept. 1, to Lieut. Herman O. Lane, of the 41st Infantry, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, Rev. David Wills, D.D., who came on from New York for the occasion, assisted by Chaplain Rixey, 64th Inf., U.S.A. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Michel, wife of Surg. C. Michel, Public Health Service. Capt. P. K. Kelly, Ord. Dept., was best man. The ushers were Captains Lucas, Tank Corps; Barclay, 34th Inf., and Lieutenants Mickle, 41st Inf., and Wharton, Tank Corps. The Officers' Club was tastefully decorated. The bride was given away by her father and wore a gown of white faille silk embroidered in silver. Guests assembled from the officers and ladies of the camp and numbers of friends from Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis. A reception and dance followed the wedding and the young couple left for a short honeymoon trip, returning to Camp Meade on Tuesday, leaving later the same day for Camp Benning, where Lieutenant Lane will enter this year's class in the Infantry School.

Ensign Delamar L. Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Ellen French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. French, were married in New York city Sept. 10, 1921, at the bride's home, 409 West 152d street, the Rev. Carl Elmore, of Englewood, N.J., officiating. They will live temporarily at Newport, R.I., where Ensign Jones is stationed for the present.

Ensign Edward H. Moore, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Whalley, of Berkeley, Calif., were married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, East San Diego, Calif., Aug. 29, 1921, by Rev. Alfred Taylor. For the present Ensign and Mrs. Moore are residing at the Lee Apartments in San Diego.

The marriage of Lieut. Joseph P. Bailey, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Miss Florence Currie took place at the Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 3, 1921. The bride, whose home was in Belfast, Ireland, is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

Col. Willis Uline, U.S.A., and Mrs. Uline announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Taylor Uline, to Lieut. Carnes B. Lee, Inf., U.S.A.

Capt. L. McC. Jones, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson King, were married in Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 17, 1921. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Capt. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ann Wickes Craven, to Lieut. Rodman de Kay, U.S.N., a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1919. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Guy T. Scott, widow of Major Scott, U.S.A., announces the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Virginia Scott, to Daniel Bartlett Searcy, of Georgia. The wedding will take place Oct. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Converse French announce the marriage of their daughter, Ellen Hosmer, to Ensign Lowell Jones, U.S.N., on Sept. 10, 1921, at 469 152d street, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Dunn, of Brentwood, L.I., N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lura Lee, to Lieut. Eugene Hoy Barksdale, Air Ser., U.S.A., of Goshen Springs, Miss. Lieutenant Barksdale is now stationed at Mitchel Field.

Major Orlando Gray Palmer and Mrs. Palmer announce the engagement of their daughter, Corinne, to Capt. Raymond Orr, Inf., U.S.A.

A prominent wedding at Newport, R.I., Sept. 14 was that of Miss Nancy S. King, daughter of Col. Edward L. King, Cav., and Mrs. King, to Lieut. Charles Lee Andrews, Jr., U.S.N., who is attached to the battleship North Dakota. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Joseph F. Underwood, U.S.N., and was largely attended—the Army and Navy and summer colonies being well represented. The wedding and reception took place at the home of Col. and Mrs. King, 66 Ayrault street. The matron was Mrs. Harrison Frazier, of Philadelphia. Miss Caroline Andrews, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Adelaide Cook, of Providence, and Miss Helen Moran, of Newport, were bridesmaids. The bridegroom had his brother, Mr. Snowden Andrews, as his best man and Lieut. Francis Mentz and Ens. Oliver O'Donnell, U.S.N., and Messrs. Philip Benson, of Providence, and Charles Gowing, of Brookline, Mass., acted as ushers. The music was furnished by an orchestra from the 7th Band at Fort Adams.

Miss Vaida Muriel Will, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Will, of Essington Springs, S.D., was married to Capt. W. P. Waltz, 49th Inf., U.S.A., at Essington Springs, S.D., Aug. 17, 1921.

The marriage of Helen Daphne Smart, of Los Angeles, Calif., to Lieut. Cyril Drew Pearson, C.W.S., class of 1920, West Point, took place at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 15, 1921.

Miss Anna Blythe Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Patterson, of Indian Head, at Indian Head, Md., on Sept. 14, 1921, became the bride of Lieut. Richard Haight Gifford, Civil Engr. Corps, U.S.N., son of Mrs. J. L. Gifford and the late Mr. J. L. Gifford, of Philadelphia. The ceremony took place at the Episcopal Church. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her other attendants were Mrs. Guy Harcourt, of Buffalo, N.Y., sister of the bridegroom, as matron of honor; Misses Mary W. Fox, Florence Hoskinson and Edith Martin as bridesmaids, and little Anna Harcourt, niece of the bridegroom, and Jane Tulon as flower girls. Lieut. Comdr. William T. Lightle, U.S.N., was best man. Lieuts. Willard A. Pollard and Edward C. Siebert, C.E.C., U.S.N., and Mdsn. G. W. Patterson, Jr., U.S.N., brother of the bride, were ushers. A reception at the home of the bride followed, after which Lieutenant Gifford and his bride left on a trip to Canada. They will be at home in Washington after Nov. 1.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Wellington Howe, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Howe announce the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude Randolph, to Ens. Maurice Wise Piper, U.S.N. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, 410 West 154th street, New York city, Aug. 14, 1921. Rev. Charles N. Van Houton, of the Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The house was beautifully decorated and many friends and relatives attended. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, George W. Howe, and was attended by Miss Ethel Ryan as maid of honor. Miss Martha Ryan acted as bridesmaid. Laurence Garfield Piper, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception and wedding supper followed the ceremony and Mr. and Mrs. Piper left for San Diego, Calif., where Ensign Piper is attached to the U.S.S. Gannet.

The marriage of Lieut. Edmund J. Kidder, U.S.N., and Miss Phyllis Hazel Wilson took place at Houlton, Me., Sept. 4, 1921.

Thomas C. Ackerman, son of Capt. Albert A. Ackerman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ackerman, now residing in San Diego, Calif., and Miss Adair Leovy, daughter of the late Lieut. George J. Leovy, U.S.N.R.F., were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in San Diego on Sept. 14, the ceremony being performed by the rector, Rev. Charles L. Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman will reside at Ramona, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hutchinson announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Ireland, to Lieut. Alphonse I. Flynn, U.S.N., Sept. 3, 1921, at 415 Fort Washington avenue, New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence M. Schmidt, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Schmidt announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Madeline Aida, to Mr. Joseph Bilisoly, son of Col. and Mrs. F. Nash Bilisoly, of Portsmouth, Va. The wedding will take place in October.

Capt. Francis C. Tyng, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lillian, the Baroness of Rohden, were married at Luxembourg, on Aug. 27, 1921.

Lieut. John C. Moses, 83d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Wilson, were married in Trinity Church, San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 8, 1921, by the Rev. Frederick W. Clampett. Mrs. John Vandenburg, of Los Angeles, sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor. A cousin of the bride, Miss Emile Wilson, was maid of honor. Donald Gregory was best man and the ushers were Gregory Garrison and Clifton Gordon. Little Miss Marjorie Wilson, another cousin of the bride, was flower girl. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the wedding. Lieutenant Moses and his bride motored through the South on their honeymoon. Lieutenant Moses has been ordered to Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore., as assistant P.M.S. and T.

Lieut. Francis W. Benson, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Meade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Meade, of Seattle, Wash., were married in Seattle Aug. 22, 1921. Lieutenant Benson, who is the son of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson, is attached to the U.S.S. New York.

PERSONALS

Mrs. James G. McElroy and children have been at Hendersonville, N.C., for August.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Sidney F. Mashbir, U.S.A., at Tokio, Japan, July 2, 1921.

Mrs. John Singleton Switzer and the Misses Switzer have joined Colonel Switzer, U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. James C. Ruddell, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruddell have left Fort Totten for station at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. Col. Dwight E. Holley, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Fort McDowell, Calif., was on Aug. 1, 1921, promoted colonel.

A son, Philip Alden Simpson, was born to Lieut. Comdr. E. P. A. Simpson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simpson at Scituate, Mass., Sept. 6, 1921.

A son, Frederick Hiram Black, Jr., was born at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., to the wife of Lieut. Frederick H. Black, U.S.A., on Sept. 10, 1921.

Miss Margaret Baxter has left Twin Lakes, Conn., and is the guest of Col. Gustav J. Fiebeger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fiebeger at West Point, N.Y.

Mdn. William C. Burford, of the Naval Academy, is spending his vacation with his aunt, Mrs. Miles Poinsett, at her home in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Valiant and daughters have returned to Wardour, Annapolis, Md., after a two weeks' cruise on their yacht The Genevieve.

Major Alfred L. Rockwood, C.W.S., U.S.A., formerly on duty at Edgewood Arsenal, has been assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.

The Chicago Chapter, Military Order of the World War, on Aug. 24 elected Col. P. J. H. Farrell commander; Major Charles E. Bartley, vice commander, and Lieut. R. Hann, adjutant.

Brig. Gen. Charles S. Dawes, Director of the Budget, who has been the guest of General Pershing at his apartment on Connecticut avenue, Washington, has taken an apartment at the Willard.

Mrs. John Park Finley and Miss Finley have been traveling in Europe all summer and expect to spend the winter in Italy. Address care of Guaranty Trust Co., 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris, France.

Lieut. Col. Roy C. Kirtland, U.S.A., Mrs. Kirtland and daughter, Helen, after spending the summer in Coronado, Calif., have returned to Fort Leavenworth, where Colonel Kirtland is a student in the staff class.

A son, John Edward Parker, was born to the wife of Lieut. John C. Parker, U.S.N., at 556 74th street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1921. Lieutenant Parker is on duty at the Naval Supply Depot, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Felix L. Johnson, who has been spending a week with her mother, Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, in Manchester, N.H., is now visiting Mrs. A. W. Ellinson in Yonkers, N.Y. Mrs. Johnson will sail on the Henderson Sept. 30.

Misses Matilda and Lily Jane Axton, daughters of Chaplain John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, U.S.A., left Washington Sept. 19 to pursue their studies at Middlebury College, Vt., and Mount Holyoke College, Mass., respectively.

Major Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A., and Mrs. Black left Washington on Sept. 9 for California, en route to China. General Black is a member of the consulting engineers who have been sent to China by the War Department.

Lieut. Col. Robert B. McBride, U.S.A., and Mrs. McBride have gone to Georgia and Tennessee to visit relatives before sailing for Panama, where Colonel McBride has been ordered for duty as assistant chief of staff, Panama Canal Department.

A daughter, Florence Parker Harris, was born at Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., Aug. 30, 1921, to Lieut. Lee V. Harris, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Harris. The little girl is a granddaughter of the late Col. Henry W. Parker, U.S. Cav.

After a five weeks' vacation, spent in the Adirondacks and in visiting Col. William R. Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor at Fort Ethan Allen, Mrs. A. La Rue Christie is again with her cousin, Mr. H. C. Stuart, at 1467 Rhode Island avenue, Washington.

Col. Harry L. Gilchrist, Chem. War. Ser., U.S.A., has been in Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, the past week and lectured there before the Mississippi Valley Medical Society on the typhus campaign in Poland and the Ohio State Engineers on Chemical Warfare.

Cards have been received announcing the birth, on Aug. 30, 1921, of a son, Thomas Jackson Heavey, Jr., to Capt. Thomas J. Heavey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Heavey, at West Point, N.Y. The little recruit is a grandson of Col. John W. Heavey, U.S.A., now on duty in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Coolidge are visiting Mrs. Coolidge's cousin, Miss L. Montgomery, on Milburn avenue, Baldwin, Long Island, N.Y., where they remained until Sept. 18, then going to the Hotel Astor, New York city, for a week before returning to their home in Detroit, Mich.

Capt. John A. Klein, U.S.A., and Mrs. Klein will be guests of Mrs. Klein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stratton, of El Paso, Texas, following an extended eastern trip. Captain Klein has been transferred from Camp Meade to the 25th Infantry at Nogales, Ariz. En route to their new station Capt. and Mrs. Klein will visit New York, Atlantic City and the parents of Captain Klein in New Orleans.

A son, Paul Salembier Devine, was born Sept. 4, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Devine, of 56 East 87th street, New York city. Mrs. Devine was Miss Renée F. Salembier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Salembier, of Englewood, N.J., and Easthampton, Long Island. Mr. Devine is a former officer of the Regular Army, having served overseas with the 49th Infantry and the 23d Infantry, 2d Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Maas, U.S.N., and Mrs. Maas entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Gulfport, Sept. 2. Dinner was served on the boat deck, which was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. Those present were Lieuts. and Mesdames W. H. Turnquist and Stephen H. Harrison; Lieut. Frank Sabiston (M.C.), U.S.N.; Ensign Summers, Mrs. Mabel Kuhl and Miss Stella Sanderson. Lieutenant Maas is executive officer of the Gulfport.

Capt. Herman H. Pohl, U.S.A., has returned to Alexandria, Va., from a canoeing and camping trip.

Lieut. Comdr. I. W. Kite, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kite have returned to their apartment at the Corova, Washington.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and wife have returned to their New Hampshire avenue home in Washington from Bar Harbor.

Col. Mervin L. Maus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maus have returned from Europe and opened their residence at 2009 Kalorama road, Washington.

A daughter, Gene B. Gullatt, was born to the wife of Lieut. Boswell Gullatt, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 7, 1921.

Major L. B. Chambers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chambers have taken a house at McLean, Va., for the time Major Chambers is on duty in Washington.

Col. M. E. Saville, retired, and Mrs. Saville are living at Hotel Chaumont, Berkeley, Calif., having moved there from their home in Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Barclay Wharton and son, Horace, and Captain Wharton's mother, Mrs. C. L. Wharton, have joined Captain Wharton at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. David L. Robeson, wife of Lieutenant Robeson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to Carlisle, Pa., after a visit with relatives in Leitchfield, Ky.

Major John T. Rowe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rowe and children will leave Meriden, Conn., shortly for Hampton, Va., where they will make their permanent home.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert S. Chew, S.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Chew will leave Newport shortly for Guantanamo, Cuba, where Lieutenant Commander Chew has been ordered.

Mrs. Calvin De Witt, widow of Dr. De Witt, U.S.A., has gone to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Major Robert M. Blanchard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and wife.

Chaplain George D. Rice, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rice sailed from San Francisco, Sept. 4, on the Great Northern, for New York. Chaplain Rice was recently relieved from active duty as chaplain of the coast defenses of San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Bowley, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 13th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Bragg, N.C. General Bowley and Major M. Magruder have gone to Camp Jackson, S.C., for temporary duty in connection with the salvage of Camp Jackson.

Lieut. Samuel Miholland Lunt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lunt have taken quarters at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, where Lieutenant Lunt is on temporary duty, after spending a month with Mrs. Lunt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lee Emerson, at Overbrook, Pa.

A daughter, Doris Bright, was born to Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Bright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bright, in Washington Sept. 13, 1921. Mrs. Bright was before her marriage Gladys Van Deusen, one of the twin daughters of Col. G. W. Van Deusen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Van Deusen.

Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the American Naval Forces in European Waters, and Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the A.F. in G., were received in audience by King Christian of Denmark, at the royal palace, in Copenhagen, on Sept. 17.

Commodore James A. Ring, S.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Ring are giving up the apartment at 1725 H street, N.W., Washington, and will take a house in Randall place, Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 30. Their son, Mdn. S. C. Ring, who returned from the summer cruise with an injured knee, is under treatment at the U.S. Naval Hospital.

Capt. George C. Parkhurst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parkhurst, of Fort McIntosh, Texas, have been visiting Captain Parkhurst's parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Parkhurst, at N.W. London, Conn. Captain Parkhurst will go to Camp Benning, Ga., to attend the Infantry School, while Mrs. Parkhurst will stay with Col. and Mrs. Parkhurst for a few months.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in honor of his sixty-first birthday, on Sept. 13, entertained at dinner at his apartment in Washington the following guests: Major Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dawes, Col. and Mrs. John McA. Palmer, Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis, Mrs. Warren, Major and Mrs. G. C. Marshall, Major John G. Quekemeyer and Captain Snyder.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly an assistant naval constructor, U.S.N., who resigned in 1891, made an address at Leesburg, Va., Sept. 16, to the people among whom he was born and in the community from which he went to enter the U.S. Naval Academy forty-three years ago. He made the visit at the invitation of the Leesburg Chamber of Commerce. His address was chiefly reminiscent, personal and intimate, recalling old days and people and boyhood memories.

Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Moore, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moore, who have been living at 1316 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, have left for Decatur, Ill., to visit Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moore until Oct. 1. Commander Moore will then proceed, via the Henderson, for duty on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Moore will sail Oct. 8 with her grandmother, Mrs. Sigbee, for the Virgin Islands, to be the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. S. E. W. Kittelle, joining her husband later.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Inf., U.S.A., has relinquished command of the 26th Infantry at Camp Dix, N.J., and has gone to Camp Pike, Ark., to assume command of the 7th Infantry, and will take the regiment to its new station, Camp Lewis, Wash. "Colonel Anderson," writes a correspondent, "was a very popular officer in the 26th, and we regret to lose him. He handled the regiment in the recent troubles in the mining district in West Virginia, in fine shape. Major Louis B. Chandler, 26th Inf., is in temporary command of the regiment."

The Beachcombers, an organization composed of artists of the summer colony of Provincetown, Mass., were entertained at dinner Sept. 10, on board the flagship Savannah, by its Navy members, Capt. Chester Wells, U.S.N., commander Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; Comdr. Guy Davis, U.S.N., commander Submarine Division Eight; and Lieut. Comdr. S. M. LaBounty, U.S.N., executive officer, U.S.S. Savannah. Among the artists present were Messrs. Max Bohm, Miller, Campbell, Hawthorne, Brown, Young, Boynton, Zorach, Blenheim, Haines, Evans, Bohm, Jr., Webster, Bittner, Dailey, Beanicker, Cornwell, Mahoney, Steiff and Crooker.

Warrant Officer F. W. Stone, U.S.A., is spending a month's leave with his parents in Chicago.

A son was born to the wife of Ens. Marcy M. Dupre, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., on Sept. 17, 1921.

Comdr. Terry B. Thompson, U.S.N., sailed from New York Sept. 20 on the Old North State for Europe.

A son was born at Paris, France, Sept. 15, 1921, to the wife of Major Leon M. Logan, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., Sept. 15, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. E. D. Scott and children will be at the Brighton Hotel, Washington, while Colonel Scott is at the Army War College.

Lieut. Douglas W. Coe, (C.C.), U.S.N., Mrs. Coe and their two children have gone to Philadelphia and have taken a house in Aldan, Pa.

A son, Edwin Showalter Beall, Jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Edwin S. Beall, 10th U.S. Inf., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1921.

A son, Kenneth Olds Gray, was born to Edith Olds Gray, wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Gray, U.S.N., on Sept. 12, 1921, at New Rochelle, N.Y.

A daughter, Marion Helene Putnam, was born to 1st Lieut. Webster F. Putnam, Jr., C.A.C., and Mrs. Putnam on Aug. 25, 1921, at Coblenz, Germany.

Capt. James T. Allen, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Allen announce the birth of a son, Robert Ludlow, Sept. 13, 1921, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. Henry Keefe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Keefe announce the birth of a daughter, Marjorie Brown Keefe, Sept. 11, 1921, at St. Barnabas Hospital, Portland, Me.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Col. William T. Wood, U.S.A., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after a visit to her old friends, Col. F. D. Evans, U.S.A., and Mrs. Evans, at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Hickey, formerly of Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, are now stationed at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Hickey is a sister of Mrs. G. E. Grimes, of Langley Field, Va.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., and Mrs. de Loffre after spending a month in Switzerland, made the trip from Paris to London on Sept. 8 by airplane. They will return to Paris in October and later go to the Riviera.

Capt. David A. Palmer, Inf., U.S.A., instructor at the Infantry Officers' School, Camp Benning, Ga., and Mrs. Palmer announce the birth of a son, David Austin, Jr., at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1921.

Capt. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hodges, who have passed the summer in France and England, are returning to their villa, Happy Harbour, on Lake Como, Italy, by Oct. 1, and will remain in residence there for several months.

Major Gen. W. J. Snow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Snow are occupying a house at 1818 19th street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Major William A. Snow, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Snow, who have recently arrived in Washington, are at 2230 California street.

Col. LaRoy S. Upton, U.S.A., was through error relieved as chief of staff, 7th Corps Area, by Par. 34, S.O. 207-O, W.D., Sept. 7, 1921. This order was revoked by Par. 39, S.O. 212-O, W.D., Sept. 13, 1921. Colonel Upton is still chief of staff, 7th Corps Area.

Major Cris M. Burlingame, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Burlingame with their two sons returned Sept. 20 to their home in Harrisburg, Pa., after a visit of several weeks at the home of Mrs. Burlingame's father, Col. R. R. Raymond, U.S.A., at Cambridge, N.Y.

A son, Garrison Brown, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Melville S. Brown, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Sept. 16, 1921. Commander Brown is at present on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and his family will join him in Washington early in October.

Miss Clara Wise Raymond, daughter of Col. R. R. Raymond, U.S.A., has entered the training school for nurses at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. Colonel Raymond has been elected a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the Mary McClellan Hospital at Cambridge, N.Y.

Major James A. Mars, A.S., U.S.A., Mrs. Mars and James A. Mars, Jr., are located at the Brighton, California street, Washington, D.C. Major Mars has recently completed a course in balloon observation at Ross Field, Calif., and is now detailed in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Mrs. C. W. Raymond, widow of Major Gen. C. W. Raymond, U.S.A., and her cousin, Miss Sibyl Thomas, have returned to their home at 617 West 113th street, New York city, after their summer in the Adirondacks and a brief visit at the home of Col. R. R. Raymond, U.S.A., retired, at Cambridge, N.Y.

U.S. Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is to address the students of the R.O.T.C. unit of Georgetown University, of which institution Major W. H. Hobson, U.S.A., is P.M.S. and T., in Washington on Sept. 26. His subject is to be military training and the military policy of this Government.

At a luncheon given by Mrs. Harry B. Crea, wife of Major, Crea, U.S.A., at Mayen, Germany, on Aug. 25, announcement was made of the engagement of Capt. Milton B. Halsey, U.S.A., to Miss Ruth Thomson, sister of Capt. Stanley A. Thomson, U.S.A., says the Amaro News. The wedding is to take place in the Church of the Palace, Coblenz, Germany, on Oct. 5. Both officers are on duty with the American Forces in Germany.

Col. William D. Forsyth, U.S.A., the new commanding officer at Camp Marfa, Texas, and Mrs. Forsyth are now located in their quarters. Colonel Forsyth relieves Colonel Hornbrook, ordered to the Army War College. A reception and dance was given at the Post Service Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Forsyth. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Lieutenant Colonel Perkins, Major and Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. O'Donnell. Besides the officers and ladies of the post many guests from town were present. The ladies of the medical garrison entertained at a tea Sept. 9 in honor of Mrs. Forsyth and Mrs. Dailey.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, and Mrs. Allen, on Aug. 28, entertained at their home in Coblenz, a number of distinguished guests, including the guests of honor, M. Loucheur, Minister of the French Devastated Regions, of the French Cabinet, and Mme. Loucheur; M. René Viviani, former Prime Minister of France, and Mme. Viviani; Georges Leygues, also a former Prime Minister, and Mme. Leygues, all of Paris, says the Amaro News. Other guests included Brig. Gens. Harry C. Hale and William H. Johnston, Col. David L. Stone and William H. Hay, Capt. Charles G. Hutchinson, aid to General Allen, all U.S. Army; M. Paul Tirard, French High Commissioner, and Mr. Alfred Barton.

Army Orders

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

Below appear the junior officers in each grade of the line of the Army, as they stood on Sept. 22, R. G. Peck is actually the senior major, since those junior to him who have been confirmed as lieutenant colonels have not been promoted, because the promotion of Peck as lieutenant colonel was not confirmed.

Vacancies

Junior Confirmed. Nominated in grade.
Col. . . . G. S. Simonds. . . . G. S. Simonds . . . 0
Lt. Col. W. H. Peek. . . . W. H. Peek . . . 14
Major. F. J. Baker. . . . F. J. Baker . . . 107
Capt. . . . R. C. Wells. . . . R. C. Wells . . . 188
1st Lt. . . . B. B. Wilkes. . . . B. B. Wilkes . . . 1,411

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 117, W.D., July 1, 1921, rescinds pars. 169, 170, 172, 178, 174, 176, 178, 179, 180, 728, 730, 1187½, 1342½, 1346, and 1420½, Army Regulations, and changes pars. 40, 148½, 150, 159, 171, 235, 240, 727, 829, 1044, 1136, 1137, 1188, and 1279.

G.O. 40, AUG. 15, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Announces the change of name of General Staff College, to Army War College; also publishes the provisions governing War Department contracts.

G.O. 42, AUG. 18, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Announces relief of Maj. Gen. C. G. Morton from command of III Corps Area, by Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, and directs him to duty at Washington, as heretofore noted. Also announces establishment of the District of Washington, which we have heretofore noted.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS ELIGIBLES, ETC.

G.O. 44, Aug. 29, 1921, War Dept.

I—Announces that the address of 8th Corps General Area Depot No. 1, is Fort Bliss, Tex.
II—Grades and assignment of enlisted men authorized as intelligence police.—Sec. IV, G.O. No. 64, W.D., 1920, is rescinded and following substituted:

1. Following allotment in grades of enlisted men for duty as intelligence police is authorized: Fourth Grade Sergeants, 45.

Above-mentioned sergeants will be charged against item "Detachments for headquarters at nine corps areas, and headquarters of General of the Army," 240, which appears in section II, G.O. No. 54, W.D., 1920, covering allotment of Detached Enlisted Men's List.

2. Vacancies above authorized will be filled by enlisted and promotion of suitable men or by transfer of sergeants from the various branches to the D.E.M.L.

3. Allotment of Intelligence personnel to corps areas and other headquarters will be made by the A.G. of the Army in accordance with instructions to be issued by Director of Military Intelligence.

III—Designation of units of mobile forces of Army of United States.—Par. 8, G.O. 5, 1921, is amended to read. The designations of units of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves may show in parentheses the State, institution, or the present or former State organization with which a unit is identified, as, for example:

301st Infantry (Mass), Surgical Hospital No. 5 (Lakeside), 101st Field Artillery (1st Mass), 165th Infantry (N.Y.N.G.), 144th Infantry (Tex. N.G.).

Whenever a State designation is shown in parentheses the shortest usually accepted abbreviation of the name of the State concerned will in all cases be used.

The use of that part of the designation in parentheses which refers to States, institutions, or present or former State organizations with which a unit is identified is not obligatory, and will ordinarily be omitted in orders, dispatches, and correspondence, but its use is authorized and may often be found desirable for the purpose of local identification and to preserve traditions.

IV—Modification in TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.—Maximum authorized enlisted strength of Regular Army during peace is 280,000 men. Approved mobilization plans and Tables of Organization are based on this number, and it is contemplated that in event of emergency Regular Army will be mobilized in accordance with these plans and these T.O. Moreover, these tables are basic for organization in the National Guard and organized Reserves at all times.

To accommodate these tables to use of Regular Army while it remains at reduced strength, certain temporary modifications will be announced from time to time in circulars. It should be understood that these modifications apply only to organizations within Regular Army and that they are effective only for period in which Regular Army shall remain at reduced strength.

Reorganization in accordance with these modifications should be effected upon their receipt by organization commanders, but no promotions or reductions of graded or rated enlisted men will be made until further instructions. Surplus graded and rated men will be carried with their units until disposed of by proper orders.

V—Officers to be placed on General Staff Corps Eligible List.—The names of following officers who graduated from General Staff School in year indicated, are placed on General Staff Corps Eligible List:

1920—J. C. Castner, col. Inf.; J. C. Ohnstad, lt. col., C.A.C.

1921—R. H. Allen, col. Inf.; M. Brooke, maj. C.E.; W. H. Burt, lt. col. F.A.; A. J. Cooper, maj., C.A.C.; E. Croft, col. Inf.; H. B. Crosby, col. Cav.; S. F. Dallam, col. Cav.; T. W. Darrah, col. Inf.; T. P. Dwyer, col. C.A.C.; H. A. Eaton, col. Inf.; S. V. Ham, col. Inf.; J. Hanson, lt. col. Inf.; W. F. Hase, col. C.A.C.; F. E. Hopkins, lt. col. Inf.

C. R. Howland, col. Inf.; J. H. Hughes, col. Inf.; B. B. Hyer, col. Cav.; W. F. Jones, maj. F.A.; H. S. Kilbourne, Jr., maj. F.A.; J. C. McArthur, col. Inf.; C. C. McCormick, maj. M.C.; T. E. Merrill, col. F.A.; C. H. Miller, col. Inf.; H. S. Miller, maj. C.A.C.; W. A. Mitchell, maj. C.E.; R. C. Moore, maj. C.E.; I. Newell, col. Inf.; W. G. Peace, col. C.A.C.; J. M. Phalen, lt. col. M.C.; E. D. Powers, col. C.A.C.; G. S. Pratt, lt. col. F.A.; J. F. Preston,

FOREIGN SERVICE TOURS.

Cir. 247, Sept. 16, 1921, War Dept.

Cir. No. 215, W.D., 1921 (Tour of duty of foreign service in Hawaiian and Panama Canal Department), is rescinded and following substituted:

1. The tour of duty of foreign service for officers and enlisted men (Europe and Philippine Department excepted) is fixed at three years, which period includes any time spent by such officers and enlisted men in United States or elsewhere outside limits of territorial commands in which serving.

2. Cir. No. 421, W.D., 1920 and Cir. No. 25, W.D., 1921 are amended accordingly.

MOUNTS OF STUDENT OFFICERS.

Cir. 248, Sept. 17, 1921, War Dept.

Pending revision of Army Regulations, the following instructions relative to private mounts of student officers are published:

All service schools have been provided with mounts for student officers. Private mounts of student officers ordered to a service school will not be transported to such school under provisions of par. 1098, A.R. Mounts may be left at old station provided there are facilities to care properly for these animals; otherwise report will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army for necessary instructions.

III—Relates to claims for damage to, or loss of, private property.

IV—Relates to misuse of Government property.

V—Amends G.O. 16, W.D., 1921, relating to battles and campaigns of the United States.

V—Allocation of grades and specialist ratings for enlisted men.—G.O. 39, W.D., 1921, is amended by adding the following paragraphs:

30. Office of Commanding General, District of Washington—A. Grades: First, master sergeants, 1; third, staff sergeants, 3; sixth, privates, first class, 4; total, 8. b. Specialist ratings (for privates, first class)—Classes: Specialists, third class, 4.

31. Service Company, General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth—A. Grades: Second, technical or first sergeants, 1; fourth, sergeants, 6; fifth, corporals, 16; sixth, privates, first class, 80; seventh, privates, 47; total, 150. b. Specialist ratings (for privates, first and privates)—Classes: Specialists, fourth class, 1; specialists, fifth class, 2; specialists, sixth class, 1; total, 4.

VI—Relates to real estate activities.

CORPS AREA ORDERS.

4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., Maj. Gen. J. F. Morrison.—G.O. 44, Sept. 15, 1921. Lt. Col. O. A. McGee, Cav. (D.O.L.), having reported, is assigned to temporary duty these hqrs., with station at Fort McPherson, until such time as he complies with par. 4, S.O. No. 171, these hqrs.

4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., Maj. Gen. J. F. Morrison.—G.O. 45, Sept. 16, 1921. The following assignments to duties of General Staff Officers at these hqrs., with station at Fort McPherson, is announced: Chief of Staff, Col. C. J. Symmonds, G-1, Lt. Col. E. H. DeArmond; G-2, Major L. A. Graig; G-3, Lt. Col. R. H. Williams; G-4, Major G. C. Lawrence; W.P.D., Lt. Col. R. H. Williams; (Acting).

5th Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Maj. Gen. G. W. Read—G.O. 19, Sept. 16, 1921. Maj. M. Kirby, A.S., having reported, is announced as Air Officer, 5th Corps Area.

5th Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Maj. Gen. J. W. Read—G.O. 18, Sept. 16, 1921. Maj. R. U. Nicholas, C.E., is announced as Corps Area Engineer, with station at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Maj. Gen. G. Bell.—G.O. 37, Sept. 14, 1921. Col. J. S. Switzer, A.G., having reported, is announced as Adjutant of the 6th Corps Area, with station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Maj. E. S. Adams, A.G., relieved. Maj. Adams will report to Col. Switzer for duty as Assistant to Corps Area Adjutant.

6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Maj. Gen. G. Bell.—G.O. 38, Sept. 15, 1921. The following organizations of the General Staff at these headquarters is announced: Chief of Staff, Col. F. M. Caldwell, G.S.; G-1, vacancy; G-2, Col. M. McCloskey, G.S.; G-3, vacancy; G-4, Map, J. P. Smith, G.S.; W.P.D., vacancy.

9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright—G.O. 20, Sept. 8, 1921. An engineer training company to be designated "Engineer Training Company No. 9" will be organized by the eng. gen., Camp Lewis, Wash., from the 4th Engineers stationed at that camp. Upon completion of organization, company will proceed by rail to Presidio of San Francisco, for station.

9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright—G.O. 21, Sept. 12, 1921. The 3d Anti-Aircraft Battalion is organized at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

VACANCIES AT U.S.M.A.

Following is a list of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy for which the respective Senators and Representatives in Congress have been requested to nominate candidates for examination on the first Tuesday in March, 1922, with a view to admission to the Military Academy on July 1, 1922. An asterisk (*) indicates two cadetships. The law requires that each person appointed to the Military Academy shall be an actual resident of the State, district or territory from which he purports to be appointed.

Alabama, 3d and 6th Districts. Arizona, Senator Cameron.

Arkansas, Senator Robinson, Senator Caraway and 2d, 5th and 7th Dist.

California, 4th, 5th, and 8th Dist.

Colorado, 2d and 4th Dist.

Connecticut, Senator Brandegee* and 4th Dist.

District of Columbia, one vacancy.

Hawaii, Delegate Kalanianaole.

Illinois, 1st, 20th and 21st Dist.

Indiana, 7th and 8th Dist.

Iowa, 4th and 5th Dist.

Kansas, 2d, 5th and 8th Dist.

Kentucky, 4th, 9th and 10th Dist.

Louisiana, 8th Dist.

Maine, 2d Dist.

Maryland, Senator France and 5th Dist.

Massachusetts, 4th, 8th, 13th and 15th Dist.

Michigan, 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th and 11th Dist.

Minnesota, 5th, 8th and 9th Dist.

Mississippi, 1st, 3d and 4th Dist.

Missouri, 1st, 3d, 5th, 10th and 11th Dist.

Nebraska, 3d Dist.

New Hampshire, Senator Moses and 2d Dist.

New Jersey, Senator Frelinghuysen and 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th Dist.

New York, Senator Calder and 1st*, 2d, 8th, 10th, 22d, 28th, 29th, 31st, 33d, 37th, 38th and 42d Dist.

North Carolina, 3d, 6th, 9th and 10th Dist.

North Dakota, 2d and 3d Dist.

Ohio, Senator Pomerene and 2d, 3d, 13th, 14th, 15th*, 16th and 17th Dist.

Oklahoma, 1st Dist.

Oregon, Senator Stanfield* and 2d Dist.

Pennsylvania, Senator Penrose and 7th, 14th, 16th, 21st and 29th Districts and representative-at-large, McLaughlin.

Rhode Island, Senator Colt and Senator Gerry.

South Carolina, 3d Dist.

Tennessee, 7th Dist.

Texas, 1st, 4th, 6th and 12th Dist.

Utah, Senator King and Senator Smoot.

Vermont, Senator Dilingham.

Washington, Senator Poindexter.

West Virginia, Senator Sutherland and 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Dist.

Wisconsin, 1st and 2d Dist.

Wyoming, Senator Warren.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Bowley is assigned to com-

mand of 13th Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Bragg, N.C. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. D. E. Aulman is assigned to command of Camp Knox, Ky. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G.O. OF A., C.S.

So much of par. 61, S.O. 186, Aug. 12, W.D., as directs Maj. M. E. Spalding, G.S., to proceed to Camp Benning, Ga., as a member of the field officers' class at Infantry School, is revoked. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

The following officers from further detail as members of G.S. Corps: Col. F. R. McCoy and Maj. C. Telford, G.S. (Cav.), (Sept. 16, W.D.) Officers relieved from further detail in G.S. Corps and from present assignments and duties and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty: Col. W. M. Fasset, G.S. (Int.); Maj. F. W. Baldwin, G.S. (Int.) (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Col. Lab. Upson, G.S., will remain on duty as Chief of Staff, 7th C. Area, Par. 84, S.O. 171, Sept. 7, W.D., directing his relief, re-voiced. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Maj. C. F. Thompson, G.S., to Washington for duty with War Dept. G.S. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Maj. M. E. Spalding, G.S. (Int.), will report in person Oct. 1 to Chief of Staff for duty with W.D.G.S. for a period of not to exceed four months, and upon completion will report to The A.G. of Army for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Lt. Col. A. C. Gillem, A.G.D., to all for Panama, C.Z., Nov. 24 for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Lient. Col. L. S. Chappellear, A.G.D., to sail from San Francisco to Manila Dec. 6 for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Maj. H. R. Bitting, J.A., to Washington to J.A.G. of Army for duty in his office. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Maj. W. M. Krimbill, J.A., to sail about Dec. 6 for Manila for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Lt. Col. F. C. Johnson, Q.M.C., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty as Q.M. 1st Division. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Maj. J. P. Keeler, Q.M.C., to New Orleans, La., for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Maj. W. Korst, Q.M.C., to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. Pforzheimer to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. R. E. Fraile, Q.M.C.; Capt. E. Fraile to Washington to the A.G. of Army for duty in his office; Maj. W. A. Danielson to Washington to Q.M.G. for duty in his office; Capt. G. H. Totten to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. F. Stromeyer is detailed as assistant professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Capt. N. B. Simms to Fort Bliss, Texas, 1st Cav. Div., for duty with a wagon company; Capt. D. Kearns to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. W. Andrews, Oct. 1, to Columbus, Ohio, as C.O. of Motor Transport Co., No. 87; 1st Lt. K. H. Sanford to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as C.O. of Motor Repair Section No. 98. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Master Sgt. J. W. Vogel, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., General Administrative School for duty. (Sept. 14, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. J. R. Haught, Jr., Q.M.C., to Antwerp, Belgium, on transports to sail about Sept. 29, 1921, thence to duty at the Motor Transportation School, Coblenz-Lutzel, Germany. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. F. M. Cronyn, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IMELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. S. Greenleaf to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Maj. J. M. Hewitt, Oct. 1, to New York city General Intermediate Depot for duty; Maj. H. R. McCall, Oct. 1, to Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. M. G. Healy to sail about Nov. 5 for Honolulu for duty; Capt. C. E. Filkins, Oct. 1, to Camp Dix, N.J. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

First Lt. J. M. Connor, F.D., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Maj. P. A. Hodgeson, C.E., from assignment to 3d Engrs. and to duty with 14th Engrs., Manila. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Maj. G. J. Richards, C.E., to Memphis, Tenn., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Maj. H. F. Cameron, C.E., is assigned to 3d Engrs. and to Honolulu on Nov. 5 for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Resignation of Capt. H. Miller, Engrs., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Master Sgt. S. M. Yarbrough, Engrs., to 12th Engrs., Camp Humphreys, Va. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Master Sgt. C. Tromette, O.D., placed upon retired list at Seven Pines Ordnance Depot, Richmond, Va., and to home. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. H. J. Adams, S.C., is assigned to 13th Sig. Troop and to Camp Travis, Texas, and join. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Capt. E. Williamson, S.C., Camp Meade, will report by letter to commanding general 3d Corps Area for duty as assistant to the corps area signal officer. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Following officers of S.C., Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., will report to commandant Signal Corps School as students: Second Lts. L. J. Tatton, W. T. Guest, J. R. Sherr, J. W. Childs. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

Maj. G. H. Brett, A.S., to Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Capt. P. B. King, A.S., O.R.C., is rated as airplane pilot. (Sept. 2, A.S.)

Officers of A.S. relieved from present duties on the staff of the Airship School, Langley Field, Va., and report to C.O. Langley Field for duty with airship company: Capt. D. Maybury, 1st Lts. W. J. Reed and J. C. Cluck, A.S. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lt. J. E. Lynch, A.S., is rated as airplane pilot. (Sept. 8, A.S.)

First Lt. E. P. Gaines, A.S., is rated as airplane pilot. (Sept. 6, A.S.)

First Lt. P. Nelville, A.S., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty with Air Service troops. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Officers of A.S. Airship School, Langley Field, Va., to report in person to commandant of school for duty on the school staff: First Lts. H. H. Holland, A. Thomas, R. S. Olmsted and J. A. Smith. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lt. R. V. Ignacio, A.S., will report in person to C.O. Langley Field for duty with airship company. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lt. C. E. Smythe, A.S., Langley Field, Va., will report to commandant Airship School for duty on school staff. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lt. C. F. Bond, A.S., Langley Field, Va., will report to C.O. for duty with airship company. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Changes in stations and duties of officers of A.S.: First Lt. R. D. Biggs to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty; 1st Lt. D. M. Myers to Langley Field, Va., for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

COL. J. T. AXTON, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.

Chap. T. A. Harkins to Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Chap. H. R. Westcott to Kelly Field, San Antonio, for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

Col. C. S. Babcock, Cav., is detailed on staff of commanding general, District of Washington, for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Maj. J. B. Johnson, Cav., from assignment and duty with 2d Cav. and will continue to act as a member of Cavalry board. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Maj. S. W. Cramer, Jr., Cav., to Philadelphia, taking course for textile specialists. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Maj. J. B. Thompson, Cav., from present assignment with 2d Cav., Fort Riley, and report to commandant Cavalry School as instructor. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Maj. S. L. Kiser, 18th F.A., is transferred to 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., and will join. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 15, with permission to visit Canada, to Maj. F. S. Snyder, Cav., D.O.L. (S.O., Sept. 2, C.A.)

Capt. F. A. Allen, Jr., Cav., is detailed as assistant professor Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Capt. E. N. Hay, Cav., R.C., to active duty Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School as a student in the combined course for N.G. and Reserve officers. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

The following officers from assignment to 12th Cav. and to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty: Capt. J. K. Colwell, I. H. Zeffir, W. H. Kasten; 1st Lts. F. E. Rundell, F. T. Turner, C. Knudsen, M. Rhoads. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. J. Carr, Cav., is detailed in A.S. Dec. 29 and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Capt. V. W. Hall, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

The following officers are transferred from 21st F.A. to 17th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C., and will join: Col. R. H. McMaster and Lt. Col. A. U. Faulkner. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Officers of F.A. to Fort Sill, Okla., Field Artillery School as instructors: Maj. H. R. Odell, 77th F.A.; Capt. O. L. Gruhn, 3d F.A. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Capt. G. A. Greaves, F.A., is detailed as instructor, Virginia N.G., and to Norfolk. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

First Lt. L. B. Bixby, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor University of Chicago, Ill. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. J. Thornton, 8th F.A., will

sail for Honolulu Jan. 12 for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Master Sgt. G. E. Grace, 8th F.A., Brigade, is detailed as sergeant-instructor of Field Artillery, Indiana N.G. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

First Sgt. A. P. Dufina, 4th F.A., placed upon the retired list at Camp Stanley, Texas, and to home. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. G. Buglione, 77th F.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Sgt. R. J. Wellband, 79th F.A., is detailed as sergeant-instructor of Field Artillery, Massachusetts N.G. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Cpl. I. C. Welborn, Inf., is detailed as a member of G.S.C. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Lt. Col. A. M. Shipp, Inf., from assignment to 53d Inf. and to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with Organized Reserves. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Maj. D. D. Hay, Inf., Camp Benning, will report to commandant Infantry School as a member of the field officers' class. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are transferred indicated: Maj. J. W. F. Allen from 64th Inf. to 34th; Capt. C. M. Rees from 56th Inf. to 34th; 1st Lt. T. E. Mahoney from Hqrs. special Troops, 7th Division, to 34th Inf.; 1st Lt. M. L. Rosenthal from 55th Inf. to 12th. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Sept. 25, to Maj. B. E. Brower, 3d Inf. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Maj. W. L. Culberson, 9th Inf., is detailed or duty as instructor, Inf., Texas N.G. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Maj. W. J. Davis, Inf., from duty under military attaché, Tokyo, Japan, and to US. and report to the A.G. of Army for further orders. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Maj. C. T. Smart, 19th Inf., to Charleston, S.C., to 19th Inf. for duty. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Maj. G. M. Halloran, Inf., whose application for transfer to C.W.S. is pending, will proceed to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Maj. M. G. Faris, Inf., to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Capt. C. L. Bolte, Inf., to Camp Travis, Texas, to Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines for duty as id on his staff. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Capt. J. D. Townsend, 51st Inf., is transferred to 64th Inf. and will join. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Capt. C. L. Mullins, Jr., Inf., now attached to 35th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Capt. M. R. Baer, 7th Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School as a member of company officers' class. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Capt. R. S. Gibson, 12th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as assistant professor University of Missouri, Columbia. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Capt. A. C. Purvis, 50th Inf., is transferred to 26th Inf. and will join at Camp Dix. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Capt. R. B. Conner, Inf., is assigned to 26th Inf. and to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Leave thirty days, about Sept. 12, 1921, to Capt. J. J. Kelly, 18th Inf. (Sept. 10, 2d A.)

Capt. R. M. McFaul, 36th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as professor Minneapolis High School, Minn. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

The detail of Capt. D. T. Roosseau, Inf., as id to Maj. Gen. C. H. Muir is announced. The name of Captain Boisseau is placed on O.L. (Sept. 17, W.D.)

Capt. C. B. Wilson, Inf. (D.O.L.), is detailed as assistant military attaché to Turkey and Bulgaria and to Constantinople for duty Sept. 17, W.D.)

Officers relieved from assignment to regiments indicated after names and are attached to 34th Inf.: Capt. R. Wisner and G. C. Oppy, 34th Inf., and E. E. Morrow, 55th Inf. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Officers of Inf. from assignment to 41st Inf. are attached to 56th Inf.: Capt. T. W. Arnard and H. S. Robertson. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Capt. H. P. Blanks, 61st Inf., report by telegraph to commanding general 4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., for assignment to an educational institution. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Capt. M. A. R. Roth, Inf., is assigned to 1st Inf. and will join at Camp Jackson, S.C. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Officers of Inf. transferred as indicated: Capt. A. P. Ralls, Jr., F.A., two months; Capt. L. M. Skerry, F.A., three months; Maj. H. L. Hodges, G.S., two months, sickness; Capt. V. P. Klapas, D.C., two months and fifteen days, to leave U.S.; Capt. O. B. Ralls, Jr., F.A., one month; Capt. H. W. MacMillan, C.A.C., one month; Maj. E. A. Noes, M.C., one month, about Oct. 1; Col. F. Sayre, Cav., one month, to visit Costa Rica; Capt. J. H. Stern, Q.M.C., three months, sickness; Capt. L. G. Trichel, C.A.C., one month.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 15 for periods noted: Capt. H. W. Benson, Cav., one month; 1st Lt. L. B. Bixby, F.A., one month; Capt. O. Burkard, M.A.C., two months; Capt. R. Campbell, F.A., twenty-six days; Lt. Col. H. L. Cooper, Inf., one month, about Oct. 1; Maj. E. P. Duval, Cav., one month, about Oct. 3, to leave U.S.; 1st Lt. L. W. P. Larmer, F.A., one month; 1st Lt. G. W. MacMillan, C.A.C., one month; Maj. E. A. Noes, M.C., one month, about Oct. 1; Col. F. Sayre, Cav., one month, to visit Costa Rica; Capt. J. H. Stern, Q.M.C., three months, sickness; Capt. L. G. Trichel, C.A.C., one month.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 16 for periods noted: Maj. C. H. Danielson, A.G., two months; Capt. M. B. Dunbar, Q.M.C., two months; 1st Lt. N. W. Jones, F.A., one month, about Oct. 1; 1st Lt. E. H. Metzger, F.A., one month, about Oct. 1; Lt. Col. J. B. Shuman, A.G., one month and fifteen days; Maj. J. A. Ullo, A.G., one month and seven days.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 17 for periods noted: Capt. H. A. Brickley, Inf., two months; Maj. M. S. Criss, C.A.C., two months; Maj. H. L. Hodges, G.S., two months, sickness; Capt. V. P. Klapas, D.C., two months and fifteen days, to leave U.S.; Capt. O. B. Ralls, Jr., F.A., two months; Capt. L. M. Skerry, F.A., three months; Maj. H. L. Smith, J.A., one month; Lt. Col. J. T. Thomas, Jr., G.S., one month, about Oct. 15.

Officers granted leave Sept. 19 by War Dept. for periods noted: First Lt. W. H. Hill, F.A., one month's extension; Maj. I. S. Martin, Cav., three months, to leave U.S.; Maj. W. C. Philoon, Inf., one month, about Oct. 20.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Retired officers to duty as follows: Col. F. D. Webster is detailed as professor of military science Leavenworth High School, Kas.; Col. H. P. Howard is detailed as professor of military science College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Lt. Col. W. H. Brooks is detailed as assistant professor at Cornell University, for duty at the Medical College, New York city, N.Y.; Capt. R. A. Bringham is detailed as assistant professor Stanton Military Academy, Va. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Maj. J. Q. A. Brett from further active duty and to home. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

Maj. G. P. Ahern, retired, is detailed to active duty with Veterans' Bureau, Washington. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Tremaine, retired, from further active duty and to home. (Sept. 16, W.D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of Capt. J. H. Evans, M.C., as an officer is accepted. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer S. Grant to Chicago, Ill., General Intermediate Depot for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Warrant officers to duty as follows: H. F. Pennington, Oct. 1, to Rock Island, Ill.; Capt. C. Elkinton, from assignment with 38th Inf., to Brooklyn, N.Y., General Intermediate Depot; L. S. Burgess to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; J. F. Smolka, bandleader, from 16th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J., to duty with 1st Engrs.; R. B. MacNew, bandleader, from 1st Engrs., Camp Dix, N.J., to be attached to 16th Inf.; H. Morrow from 9th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and is assigned to 10th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

Sgt. W. Harvey, D.E.M.L., is detailed as sergeant-instructor of Inf. with Iowa N.G. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Resignation of Warrant Officer E. P. Tompkins, second mate, Army Mine Planter Service, is accepted. (Sept. 15, W.D.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 14 for periods noted: First Lt. W. V. Andrews, A.S., three months, about Oct. 1, permission to leave U.S.; 1st Lt. F. M. Bartlett, A.S., one month, about Oct. 3; Capt. C. S. Bowry, C.A.C., one month and fifteen days; Capt. O. L. Kendall, A.S., three months; 1st Lt. P. S. Lowe, C.A.C., one month's sick leave; 1st Lt. P. S. Lowe, C.A.C., one month and fifteen days; Capt. J. C. McKean, M.C., one month's extension; Lt. Col. H. D. Mitchell, A.G., one month's extension; 1st Lt. L. Peak, A.S., three months; Capt. W. E. Simpson, Inf., one month's extension, sickness; Capt. D. P. Gaillard, O.D., three months, about Nov. 14, permission leave U.S.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 15 for periods noted: First Lt. W. V. Andrews, A.S., three months, about Oct. 1, permission to leave U.S.; 1st Lt. L. B. Bixby, F.A., one month; Capt. H. W. MacMillan, C.A.C., one month; Capt. O. Burkard, M.A.C., two months; Capt. R. Campbell, F.A., twenty-six days; Lt. Col. H. L. Cooper, Inf., one month, about Oct. 1; Capt. H. W. MacMillan, C.A.C., one month; Capt. V. P. Klapas, D.C., two months and fifteen days, to leave U.S.; Capt. O. B. Ralls, Jr., F.A., one month; Capt. L. M. Skerry, F.A., three months; Maj. H. L. Hodges, G.S., two months, sickness; Capt. V. P. Klapas, D.C., two months and fifteen days, to leave U.S.; Capt. O. B. Ralls, Jr., F.A., one month; Capt. L. M. Skerry, F.A., three months; Maj. H. L. Smith, J.A., one month; Lt. Col. J. T. Thomas, Jr., G.S., one month, about Oct. 15.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 16 for periods noted: Maj. C. H. Danielson, A.G., two months; Capt. M. B. Dunbar, Q.M.C., two months; 1st Lt. N. W. Jones, F.A., one month, about Oct. 1; 1st Lt. E. H. Metzger, F.A., one month, about Oct. 1; Lt. Col. J. B. Shuman, A.G., one month and fifteen days; Maj. J. A. Ullo, A.G., one month and seven days.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 17 for periods noted: Capt. H. A. Brickley, Inf., two months; Maj. M. S. Criss, C.A.C., two months; Maj. H. L. Hodges, G.S., two months, sickness; Capt. V. P. Klapas, D.C., two months and fifteen days, to leave U.S.; Capt. O. B. Ralls, Jr., F.A., two months; Capt. L. M. Skerry, F.A., three months; Maj. H. L. Smith, J.A., one month; Lt. Col. J. T. Thomas, Jr., G.S., one month, about Oct. 15.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 18 for periods noted: First Lt. W. H. Hill, F.A., one month's extension; Maj. I. S. Martin, Cav., three months, to leave U.S.; Maj. W. C. Philoon, Inf., one month, about Oct. 20.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 19 for periods noted: Capt. H. A. Brickley, Inf., two months; Maj. M. S. Criss, C.A.C., two months; Maj. H. L. Hodges, G.S., two months, sickness; Capt. V. P. Klapas, D.C., two months and fifteen days, to leave U.S.; Capt. O. B. Ralls, Jr., F.A., two months; Capt. L. M. Skerry, F.A., three months; Maj. H. L. Smith, J.A., one month; Lt. Col. J. T. Thomas, Jr., G.S., one month, about Oct. 15.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 20 for periods noted: First Lt. W. H. Hill, F.A., one month's extension; Maj. I. S. Martin, Cav., three months, to leave U.S.; Maj. W. C. Philoon, Inf., one month, about Oct. 20.

Officers granted leave by War Dept. orders of Sept. 21 for periods noted: Capt. H. A. Brickley, Inf., two months; Maj. M. S. Criss, C.A.C., two months; Maj. H. L. Hodges, G.S., two months, sickness; Capt.

assignment to that regiment and is detailed as instructor, Cav., N.Y.N.G., and to New York city and take station.

Capt. J. W. Cunningham, 7th Cav., is detailed as assistant professor, University of Georgia, Athens.

First Lt. W. A. Weinberger, 9th Inf., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment.

First Lt. C. F. Dusser, 26th Inf., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C., for treatment.

S.O. 219, SEPT. 21, 1921, W.D.

Capt. R. H. Simmons, M.C. to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. W. W. Jenna, 41st Inf., from assignment to that regiment and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for assignment to duty.

Capt. J. H. Dawson, M.A.C., to New York City American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, prepared for extended service abroad.

Capt. J. M. Jenkins, Jr., 16th F. A., detailed as instructor, Field Artillery, Wash. N.G., to Tacoma.

Capt. J. J. Atkinson, 15th F. A., is transferred to 25th F. A., about Dec. 6, to Manila, for duty.

Capt. H. F. Schroeder, retired, is detailed as assistant professor, Birmingham high schools, Birmingham, Ala.

Major W. J. Bristow, M.C. to Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C., for duty.

Capt. R. E. Motley, D.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C., for treatment.

Major C. F. Herr, from duty with the 31st Infantry, to report by letter to The A.G. of the Army for assignment.

Capt. G. L. Wotkyns, Inf., will return to proper station, Camp Benning, Ga.

Major A. Fletcher, Inf., to San Francisco, for

duty in connection with the Organized Reserves.

Major F. J. Torney, Q.M.C., to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty.

Capt. G. M. Alden, Q.M.C., to Fort H. W. Wright, N.Y., for duty, relieving Capt. R. C. Bowes, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., for duty.

Second Lt. N. Prater, M.A.C., to Camp Euclid, Va., for duty.

Lt. Col. P. S. Halloran, M.C., to Washington to Veterans' Bureau for duty.

Maj. R. W. Bliss, M.C., to Washington to Veterans' Bureau for duty.

Capt. H. E. Potter, 56th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is assigned to the Tanks at Camp Meade, Md.

MOLLUS. TO MEET.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will be held at the headquarters of the Commandery of Massachusetts in the Cadet Armory, Boston, Mass., Oct. 27, according to an announcement made by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., commander-in-chief, and Lieut. Col. J. P. Nicholson, U.S.V., recorder-in-chief. The Council-in-Chief will assemble at the Cadet Armory, Oct. 26 at 10 a.m. The Board of Officers will assemble at the Cadet Armory Oct. 26 at 2 p.m., for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for their action. Headquarters will be at the Brunswick Hotel, Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

AQZEDUCT ASSOCIATION.

More than one hundred members of the Aqueduct Association, whose membership includes those who served in the Depot Battalion of the 7th Infantry, New York Guard, during the World War, guarding the water supply of New York city in Westchester county, attended the second annual reunion of the organization, which took place at the magnificent country place of Major Gerald Stratton, formerly of the 7th Infantry, at Armonk, a short distance from the sector where the Depot Battalion served. Many guests were present, including a number from the 107th Infantry (N.Y.) U.S.A., and others. Athletic and other games took place in the afternoon, followed by dinner, served in the fields in Service form. Capt. Samuel M. Richardson was elected president of the association to succeed Capt. W. B. Miles, who automatically retired. Among those present were Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.Y.N.G.; Cols. Wade Hampton Hayes, of the 107th Infantry; J. J. Snyder, who commanded the 104th Engineers, 29th Division, overseas; and Henry Taylor; Majors James R. Stewart, Gerald Stratton, K. S. Ferguson, James Schuyler and L. Delos Ayres; Capts. William B. Miles, Samuel M. Richardson, F. D. Clark, J. K. Green, L. V. Ennis, John Beaver, Howland Pell, T. Zink, LeCompte, Peilton, Guy

Bates, who served as adjutant of the 102d Engineers, 27th Division; Lieuts. R. H. Radcliffe, W. M. Morgan, E. N. Ehrhardt, Joseph Stafford, J. T. McGovern and John Fisher.

REUNION 113TH ENGINEERS.

The first annual reunion of the former members of the 113th Engineers will be held at Broad Ripple Park, Indianapolis, on Sept. 25. The regiment was trained at Camp Shelby, Miss., as part of the 38th Division, and was under the command of Col. John C. Oakes, C.E. The regiment later was commanded by Col. Henry A. Finch, C.E., and shortly after arriving in France the regiment was assigned to the 7th Division in the Toul sector.

30TH DIVISION REUNION.

The dates for the third annual reunion of the veterans of the 30th Division, to be held in Nashville, Tenn., have been announced by Frank P. Bowen, secretary-treasurer of the Old Hickory Association, as Nov. 4 and 5. A change in the dates for the reunion this year was made to afford opportunity for attendance of General Pershing and Marshal Foch, both of whom are expected to address the convention on the morning of Nov. 4.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral John D. McDonald, commander of Battleship Force.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, commander of Battleship Squadron Two (Naval Academy Practice Squadron).

Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, commander of Divisions Five and Six.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, commander of Destroyer Force.

ALLEN, New York.
ARKANSAS, Yorktown, Va.
AUKE, Portsmouth, N.H.
ABEL, P. UPSHUR, Newport, R.I.
ABBOTT, BAGLEY, Charleston, S.C.
BAINBRIDGE, Newport.
BALCH, Newport, R.I.
BANCROFT, Newport, R.I.
BARNEY, Southern Drill Grounds.
BARRY, Newport, R.I.
BELL, Newport, R.I.
BELKNAP, Boston, Mass.
MENHAM, Charleston, S.C.
BERNAUDOU, Southern Drill Grounds.
BIDDLE, BILLINGSLEY, Newport, R.I.
BLACK HAWK, BLAKELEY, Southern Drill Grounds.
BRANCH, Newport, R.I.
BRAZOS, Lynnhaven Roads.
BUCK, New York, N.Y.
BRECKINRIDGE, Newport, R.I.
BRIDGE, Lynnhaven Roads.
BRIDGEPORT, BUSH, Newport, R.I.
CALDWELL, Newport to sea Sept. 15.
CASE, Boston, Mass.
CASSIN, Newport, R.I.
CHAS. AUSBURNE, Newport R.I.
CLEMSON, Charleston, S.C.
COLE, Newport, R.I.
COLHOUN, Newport, R.I.
CONNECTICUT, Philadelphia.
CONNOR, Newport to sea Sept. 15.
CONVERSE, Newport to sea Sept. 15.
CONYNGHAM, Newport, R.I.
COWELL, Newport, R.I.
CROWNINSFIELD, Southern Drill Grounds.
CRAY, Newport, R.I.
DAHLGREN, Southern Drill Grounds.
DALLAS, Charleston, S.C.
DAVIS, New York.
DELAWARE, Southern Drill Grounds.
DICKERSON, Southern Drill Grounds.
DIXIE, New York.
BOWNES, Newport, R.I.
DUPONT, Newport, R.I.
DYER, Boston, Mass.
ERICSSON, Newport, R.I.
ELLIS, FAIRFAX, Newport, R.I.
FLAMINGO, Portsmouth, N.H.
FLORIDA, Southern Drill Grounds.
FORD, GEORGE E. BADGER, GOFF, Newport, R.I.
FLUSSE, Newport, R.I.
FOOTE, Newport, R.I.
GEORGE E. BADGER, Norfolk for Newport Sept. 21.
GOLDSBOROUGH, GRAHAM, Southern Drill Grounds.
GREGORY, New York.
GRIDLEY, Newport, R.I.
GWIN, Newport to sea Sept. 15.
HALE, Newport, R.I.
HARADEN, HARDING, Newport, R.I.
HATFIELD, HERBERT, Southern Drill Grounds.
HERNDON, Newport Sept. 21.
HOPEWELL, Newport, R.I.
HOPKINS, HULBERT, New York, N.Y.
HUMPHREYS, HUNT, ISHERWOOD, Newport, R.I.
ISRAEL, Gloucester, Mass.
JAMES K. PAULDING, Boston Sept. 21.
J. FRED TALBOT, Newport, R.I.
KALE, Boston, to sea Sept. 6.
KANE, Newport, R.I.
KANSAS, Philadelphia, Pa.
KIMBERLY, Newport to sea Sept. 15.
KING, New York Yard.
LANSDALE, Gloucester, Mass.
LARDNER, Boston, Mass.
LARK, Gloucester, Mass.
LAWRENCE, New York.
LEARY, Southern Drill Grounds.
LEONIDAS, Newport, R.I.
LITTLE, New York.
LUCE, Gloucester, Mass.
MCALLA, MCCOOK, Boston, Mass.
MCDOUGAL, Newport, R.I.
MCKEAN, McKEE, Newport, R.I.
MADDUX, Boston to sea Sept. 20.
MARSH, MALLARD, Gloucester, Mass.
MANLEY, Newport, R.I.
MASON, Southern Drill Grounds.
MAUMEE, New York, N.Y.
MAURY, Gloucester, Mass.

Vessels of the Navy

Corrected to September 22, 1921

MEREDITH, Newport, R.I.
MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, Philadelphia.
MURRAY, Gloucester, Mass.
NEREUS, Lynnhaven Roads.
NICHOLSON, Newport, R.I.
NOA, New York, N.Y.
NORTH DAKOTA, Southern Drill Grounds.
O'BRIEN, Newport, R.I.
OLYMPIA, Norfolk, Va.
OSBORNE, New York, N.Y.
OSMUND, INGRAM, Newport, R.I.
OSPREEY, Portsmouth, N.H.
PARKER, Newport, R.I.
PAUL JONES, Newport, R.I.
PEARLY, Philadelphia, Pa.
FILLSBURY, Newport, R.I.
POPE, Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTER, Newport, R.I.
PREBLE, Southern Drill Grounds.
PROMETHEUS, Lynnhaven Roads Sept. 21.
PROTEUS, Yorktown to sea Sept. 20.
PRUITT, New York Yard.
PUTNAM, Boston, Mass.
QUAIL, Hampton Roads.
REID, Newport, R.I.
RELIEF, Lynnhaven Roads.
RINGGOLD, ROBINSON, ROCHESTER, ROD.
GERS, Newport, R.I.
ROWAN, New York.
SANDPIPER, Newport to sea Sept. 20.
SAN FRANCISCO, Gloucester, Mass.
SATTERLEE, SCHENCK, SEMMES, Southern Drill Grounds.
SHARKEY, Philadelphia to sea Sept. 20.
SHAW, New York.
SHAWMUT, Newport, R.I.
SICARD, Southern Drill Grounds.
SIGOURNEY, Charleston, S.C.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Philadelphia.
STEVENS, Boston Yard.
STEWART, New York, N.Y.
STOCKTON, Newport to sea Sept. 15.
STRIBLING, Guantanomo.
STRIGHAM, Newport, R.I.
SWAN, Portsmouth, N.H.
TAYLOR, THOMAS, TILLMAN, Newport, R.I.
TEAL, Newport to sea Sept. 20.
TOUCET, TRUXTUN, Newport, R.I.
WADSWORTH, New York Sept. 17.
WAINWRIGHT, Newport Sept. 21.
W. C. WOOD, Norfolk.
WILKES, New York.
WM. B. PRESTON, Southern Drill Grounds.
WINSLOW, Newport.
WOODCOCK, Gloucester, Mass.
WORDEN, Boston, Mass.
WYOMING, Yorktown, Va.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Commander-in-Chief; flagship, New Mexico.
Vice Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, commander of Battleship Force.
Rear Admiral G. H. Burge, commander of Destroyer Force.

AARON WARD, San Diego.
ANTHONY, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
ARIZONA, San Pedro, Calif.
ARROOSTOCK, San Diego.
AULICK, BABBITT, BADGER, San Diego.
BAILEY, Bremerton.
BALIARD, Bremerton.
BALTIMORE, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
BIRMINGHAM, BOGGS, San Diego, Calif.
BREESE, San Fr. for San Diego Sept. 20.
BRUCE, San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, BUFFALO, San Pedro, Calif.
BULMER, San Diego, Calif.
BURKE, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
CAMDEN, San Pedro, Calif.
CELTIC, Guam.
CHAMPLIN, Mare Island, Calif.
CHARLESTON, San Pedro, Calif.
CHAUNCEY, CHASE, San Diego, Calif.
CHEW, Mare Island.
CLAXTON, COGHLAN, San Diego.
CORKY, San Francisco.
CRANE, San Diego, Calif.
CROSBY, DE LONG, DELPHY, San Diego.
DENT, Mare Island.
DOYEN, Bremerton.
EDSALL, San Diego.
EDWARDS, Bremerton.
EIDER, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
ELLIOTT, Pearl Harbor Sept. 18 en r. San F.
EVANS, San Pedro.
FARENHOLT, FARQUHAR, FARRAGUT,
FREDERICK, FULLER, San Diego.
GAMBLE, San Francisco.

GILLIS, GLACIER, San Diego, Calif.
GREER, Pearl Harbor Sept. 19 en r. San F.
GREEN, Guam to San Francisco, Sept. 11.
HAMILTON, San Pedro.
HAZELWOOD, Mare Island.
HENSHAW, Bremerton, Wash.
HOGAN, HOWARD, San Pedro.
HULL, San Diego.
IDAHO, San Pedro.
INGRAM, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
JACOB JONES, San Diego.
J. E. BURNES, Bremerton.
KENNEDY, San Francisco.
KENNISON, KIDDER, KILTY, San Diego.
LAMBERTON, Mare Island.
LAMSON, San Diego.
LAPWING, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
LAUE, en route to Bremerton, Sept. 13.
LA VALETTE, San Diego.
LEA, Pearl Harbor Sept. 19 en r. San F.
LITCHFIELD, San Francisco.
LUDLOW, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
MCQAULEY, Bremerton, Wash.
McCORMICK, McDERMUT, San Diego.
McLANAHAN, Bremerton.
MACKENZIE, MARCUS, San Francisco, Calif.
MEADE, Bremerton.
MELVILLE, MELVIN, San Diego.
MERCY, San Pedro.
MERVINE, San Diego.
MEYER, Bremerton.
MISSISSIPPI, San Pedro, Calif.
MOODY, Bremerton.
MONTGOMERY, San F. for San Diego Sept. 20.
MORRIS, Bremerton.
MUGFORD, Mare Island.
MULLANY, San Diego.
NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, San Pedro.
NICHOLAS, San Diego.
O'BANNON, San Diego.
OKLAHOMA, San Pedro.
ORIOLE, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
PALMER, PAUL HAMILTON, PARROTT, San Diego.
PELICAN, PENGUIN, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
PENNNSYLVANIA, Balboa to San Pedro Sept. 15.
PERCIVAL, PHILIP, San Diego.
PIGEON, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
PRESTON, San Diego.
RADFORD, San F. for San Diego Sept. 20.
RAMSAY, RAPPAHANNOCK, Mare Island.
RENO, San Francisco.
RENshaw, ROBERT SMITH, San Diego.
SANDERLING, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
SCHLEY, Mare Island.
SEAGULL, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
SEFRIDGE, SHIRK, San Diego.
SHUBRICK, Bremerton.
SIMPSON, San Diego.
SINCLAIR, Bremerton.
SLOAT, SOMERS, San Diego.
S. P. LEE, San Diego, Calif.
SPROSTON, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
STANSBURY, San Pedro.
STODDERT, San Francisco.
SUMNER, Mare Island.
SWASEY, Bremerton.
TANAGER, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
TARRELL, Pearl Harbor Sept. 19 en r. San F.
TATTNER, San Diego, Calif.
TENNESSEE, TEXAS, San Pedro.
THATCHER, San Diego.
THOMPSON, San Francisco.
THORNTON, Bremerton.
THRUSH, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
TINGEY, Bremerton.
TURKEY, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
TURNER, TWIGGS, San Diego, Calif.
UPSHUR, Pearl Harbor Sept. 19 en r. San F.
VESTAL, Mare Island.
WALKER, en route to Mare Island.
WARD, WELLES, San Diego.
WICKES, San Francisco.
WHIPPOORWILL, Pearl Harbor, T.H.
WILLIAMS, Mare Island, Calif.
WOOD, San Pedro, Calif.
WOODBURY, WM. JONES, San Diego.
WM. JONES, San Diego.
YARBOROUGH, San Francisco.
YARNALL, Pearl Harbor Sept. 19 en r. San F.
YOUNG, San Diego, Calif.
ZEILIN, San Diego.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander-in-Chief; flagship, Huron.

ALBANY, Chinwangtao, China.
ALDEN, Shanghai, China.
AVOCET, Pearl Harbor, en route, Cavite.

BARKER, Shanghai, China.
BITTERN, sailed from Yap to sea, Sept. 14.
BORGIE, BROOME, Shanghai, China.
CHANDLER, Cavite, P.I.
DORSEY, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, Hankow, China.
FINCH, Pearl Harbor en route to Cavite.
HART, Shanghai, China.
HERON, Pearl Harbor, en route, Cavite.
HOVEY, JOHN D. EDWARDS, Shanghai, China.
HURON, Shanghai, China.
LONG, Shanghai, China.
NEW ORLEANS, Vladivostok.
MONOCACY, Chunking, China, Sept. 14.
PALOS, Ichang for Hankow Sept. 19.
PAMPANGA, Wuchow, China.
PANTHER, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, Shanghai, China.
R. L. BARNES, RATHBUCKE, Cavite, P.I.
RIZAL, Hongkong, China.
ROPER, Cavite, P.I.
SMITH THOMPSON, Shanghai, China.
SOUTHARD, Cavite, P.I.
TALBOT, en route to Hongkong.
TRACY, Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, Ichang, China.
WATERS, Cavite, P.I.
WHIPPLE, Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTTON, Hankow, China.
ZANE, Cavite, P. I.

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Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, commander; flagship, Utah.

BROOKS, Constantinople.
CHILD, Copenhagen.
FOX, Constantinople.
GILMER, Novorossisk, Russia.
McFARLAND, Constantinople.
OVERTON, Constantinople.
REUBEN JAMES, en route to Accos.
SANDS, Danzig.
STURTEVANT, Samsun.
ST. LOUIS, Samsun.
UTAH, Copenhagen to Danzig.
WILLIAMSON, Constantinople.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Rear Admiral Casey B. Morgan, commander; flagships, Dolpin.
ASHEVILLE, Port Limon, C.R.
CLEVELAND, Balboa.
DENVER, Puerto Barrios for N.Y. Sept. 20.
DOLPHIN, Puerto Barrios for N.Y. Sept. 20.
GALVESTON, at Balboa, Sept. 7.
NIAGARA, Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.
SACRAMENTO, Charleston, S.C.
TACOMA, Boston Yard.

UNASSIGNED.

CALIFORNIA, San Francisco to sea Sept. 17.
CHICAGO, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
GREAT NORTHERN, en route to Canal Zone.
HANNIBAL, Philadelphia, Pa.
ISABEL, en route to Asiatic Station from Gibraltar.
MARYLAND, New York to sea Sept. 20.
MAYFLOWER, Washington, D.C.
NOKOMIS, New York, N.Y.
OHIO, Hampton Roads.
PITTSBURGH, Philadelphia, Pa.
PUEBLO, New York, N.Y.
SCORPION, Constantinople.
TALLAHASSEE, Charleston, S.C.
WHEELING, Galveston, Texas.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

ALAMEDA, Yorktown, Va., Sept. 21.
ARETHUSA, en route to Guantanamo.
BATH, Mare Island, Calif.
BEAUFORT, Hampton Roads.
CAESAR, Canal Zone.
GULFPORT, in West Indian waters.
HENDERSON, New York Navy Yard.
HOUSTON, Pearl Harbor to Manila Sept. 14.
KITTERY, Hampton Roads.
MARS, Toulan.
NECHES, New York.
NEWPORT NEWS, Mare Island.
NITRO, Mare Island.
ORION, en route to Norfolk.
PATOKA, Guam to Midway Island.
PECON, Boston, Mass.
PENSACOLA, Mare Island, Calif.
PYRCY, Mare Island.
QUINCY, Hampton Roads to Canal Zone.
RAMAPO, Pearl Harbor to Guam.
SAPELO, Fall River, Mass.
SATURN, Cordova, Alaska.
TRINITY, Constantinople to Cherbourg.

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Navy Orders

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

JUNIOR OFFICERS.

Junior permanent officers in each grade of line of the Navy of Sept. 22 follow:

| | Existing vacancies |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Rear Admiral Louis M. Nixon | 0 |
| Capt. Edgar B. Larimer | 0 |
| Comdr. Leo F. Welch | 4 |
| Lieut. Comdr. Clarkson J. Bright | 0 |
| Lieut. George L. Russell | 0 |

U.S. MARINE CORPS.

| Nominated | Con- | Va- |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|
| nated | firmed | cancies |
| Col. L. McC. Little | 7-18-12 | 7-25-21 0 |
| Lt. Col. E. H. Ellis | | 2 |
| Maj. E. H. Morse | | 4 |
| Capt. D. R. Nimmer | 4-6-21 | 4-27-21 16 |
| 1st Lt. W. J. Whaling | | 16 |

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Sept. 14, 1921.

| |
|--|
| Lt. Cdr. G. B. Ashe to duty U.S.S. Hunt. |
| Lt. Cdr. F. T. Berry to duty Naval Academy. |
| Lt. Cdr. F. J. Connerford to U.S.S. Nevada. |
| Lt. Cdr. E. H. Connor to Naval Academy. |
| Lt. Cdr. J. H. Culin to duty U.S.S. Wickes. |
| Lt. Cdr. W. B. Jupp to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept. |
| Lt. Cdr. G. M. Lowry to Des. Force, Pac. Flt. assignment. |
| Lt. Cdr. J. D. Moore to Naval Academy. |
| Lt. Cdr. L. J. Roth to duty Asiatic Fleet. |
| Lt. Cdr. G. B. Wilson to duty Bu. Aeronautics Dept. |
| Lt. Cdr. R. F. Wood to instruction heavier-than-air flight Train. Nav. Air Sta. Pensacola. |
| Lt. H. A. Bryan continue duty to U.S.S. Oklahoma. |
| Lt. B. F. Clark is duty Director Gunnery Exercises and Eng. Performances, Navy Dept. |
| Lt. H. E. Helland to instruction in heavier-than-air flight Nav. Air Sta. Pensacola, Fla. |
| Lt. W. D. Martin, R. M. Fortoom, L. D. McCormick, W. F. Lorenz and Lt. W. A. Hicks to Navy Academy, Annapolis. |
| Lt. B. F. Harvin to Des. Force, Atl. Flt. |
| Lt. W. Lan to duty U.S.S. Delaware. |
| Lt. F. A. Pipp to duty R.S. Charleston, S.C. |
| Lt. A. P. Schneider to instruction heavier-than-air flight train. Nav. Air Sta. Pensacola. |
| Lt. A. E. Schrader to duty U.S.S. Texas. |
| Lts. L. B. Scott, A. D. Strubis and C. G. Vickrey to Navy Academy, Annapolis. |
| Lt. D. Webb to U.S.S. Eagle 33. |
| Lt. H. V. Wiley to Nav. Acad., Annapolis. |
| Lt. C. G. Wisker to U.S.S. Idaho. |
| Lts. L. B. Service, J. A. Taylor, G. M. Stevens and Ens. D. B. Delany to duty R.S. New York. |
| Lt. B. Wyatt to instruction heavier-than-air flight train. Nav. Air Sta. Pensacola. |
| Lts. W. L. Eggleton to duty U.S.S. New Mexico. |
| Lts. J. P. Gilmore and L. Muller-Thym to duty R.S. New York. |
| Lts. R. P. Powell to duty U.S.S. Wyoming. |
| Lt. A. J. Cheneray (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Relief. |
| Lt. Cdr. A. Mayo (S.C.) to Supply Off. Nav. Train. Sta. Newport. |
| Lt. (j.g.) F. P. Delahanty (S.C.) to Asst. Force Supply Off. Des. Force, Atl. |
| Lt. M. O. Alexander (Ch.C.) to duty Nav. Sta. Key West. |
| Cdr. C. W. Fisher (C.C.) to Construction Off. Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C. |
| A.P.C. J. J. Sheas to duty U.S.S. Bridge. |
| Lt. Cdr. F. H. Luckel to Squad. 5 as Eng. Off. |
| Lt. Cdr. F. K. Elder to Flot. 2. |
| Ens. B. Anderson to U.S.S. Jacob Jones. |
| Ens. R. W. Bowers to U.S.S. Tingey. |
| Ens. G. F. Galpin to U.S.S. Wickes. |
| Ens. S. C. Daugherty to U.S.S. Tingey, orders U.S.S. Wickes revoked. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 15, 1921.

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|--|
| Cdr. A. T. Beauregard in U.S.S. Tennessee. |
| Cdr. L. D. Davis to Cdr. Des. Force Pac. Flt. for assignment. |
| Cdr. H. G. S. Wallace Add. duty in com. Des. Div. 25. Des. Force, Atl. Flt. |
| Lt. Cdr. H. K. Awtrey to comd. U.S.S. Crowninshield. |
| Lt. Cdr. A. H. Cuthrie to treat. Nav. Hos. Mars Is. |
| Lt. Cdr. A. M. Stockel to duty Off. in Cdg. Navy Rec. Sta. Wilkes Barre, Pa. |
| Lt. A. Barnett to Nav. Academy, Annapolis. |
| Lt. H. Ernest to Cdr. Des. Force, Atl. Fleet for assignment. |
| Lt. C. J. Evans to duty Nav. Train. Sta. San Francisco. |
| Lt. S. A. Farrell to duty R.S. San Francisco. Rear Adm. C. F. Hughes to Comd. Battl. Div. T. Pac. Fleet. |
| Lt. C. E. Jackson to duty U.S.S. Owl. |
| Lt. F. M. Kelly to duty R.S. Mare Island. |
| Lt. Donald W. Loomis to Cdr. Des. Force, Atl. Flt. for assignment. |
| Lt. D. W. Nelson to duty Nav. Ord. Plant, S. Charleston, W. Va. |
| Lt. Berhard Schumaker to U.S.S. Arkansas. |
| Ens. J. Armstrong to duty R.S. Charleston. |
| Lts. C. Braun Jr., Gunr., T. W. Strunk, ; Lts. D. Martin, H. C. Weber, T. V. Murto, M.C., A. D. White, ; Muchts. W. P. Anderson, C. A. Redfield and R. L. Reichert; and Gun. P. J. Kerrigan resignations accepted. |
| Cdr. W. G. Farwell to duty (Med.C.) R.S. San Francisco. |
| Lt. J. G. Meyer (M.C.) to continue duty Mar. Rec. Sta. Denver, Colo. |
| Lt. (j.g.) R. H. Mattox (S.C.) to duty Supply Off. U.S.S. Sacramento. |
| Ens. C. S. Bailey (S.C.) to duty Nav. Supply Sta. Norfolk. |
| Ens. R. H. Whitaker to duty Supply and Disbursing Off. Nav. Acad. |
| Cdr. R. Hilliard (C.C.) to Aide on Staff and add. duty Fleet Constr. C-in-C Atl. Flt. |
| Cdr. J. D. MacNair (Ch.C.) to duty Navy Yard, Philadelphia. |
| Ch. P.C.K. R. G. Wall to duty Asst. to Supply Off. R.S. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. |
| Lt. Cdr. C. Wall (cl 3) Inactive to treat. ment Nav. Hosp. Mare Island. |
| Lt. G. H. Carpenter (C1-5) hon. dis. act. ser. vice. |
| Lt. E. W. Foster (R.F.) to continue duty U.S. S. Minnesota. |
| Lt. T. C. Lonquinet (C1-5) to duty under construction heavier-than-air flight training. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 16, 1921.

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| Rear Adm. J. S. McKean to Commandant Navy Yard Mare Island. |
| Capt. J. M. Reeves to command R.S. San Francisco, Calif. |
| Cdr. F. D. Pryor granted leave. |
| Lt. C. E. Lewis to Naval Academy, Annapolis. |
| Lt. F. J. McManamon to Eighth Naval Dist. |
| Lt. H. J. Nelson to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. |
| Lt. H. A. Pinkerton, Lt. (j.g.) E. B. Brix, and E. A. Brooks to Destroyer Force, Pac. Flt. |
| Ens. H. A. Chapin to U.S.S. Pennsylvania. |
| Ens. A. D. A. Crawford to U.S.S. Tacoma. |
| Ens. M. E. Curtis to U.S.S. Fruit. |
| Ens. R. R. Foster to duty U.S.S. Tacoma. |
| Ens. R. R. Hartung to Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet. |
| Ens. R. A. Houghton to duty U.S.S. Eagle 33. |
| Cdr. E. M. Blackwell (Med.C.) to Navy Rec. Sta. Atlanta, Ga. |
| Lt. J. W. Costello (Con.C) to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. |
| Lt. W. O. Crockett (Con.C) to duty Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. |
| Lt. J. T. S. Miller (Con.C) to duty Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 17, 1921.

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|--|
| Lt. Cdr. L. Bischoff to duty Naval Academy. |
| Lt. Cdr. A. Macomb to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet. |
| Lt. Cdr. C. W. Northcroft to U.S.S. Sacramento as Ex. Offr. |
| Lt. Cdr. S. H. Quarles to Bu. Aeronautics, Navy Dept., Washington. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 18, 1921.

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| Rear Adm. N. A. McCully to Commander Contro. Force, Atlantic Fleet. |
| Cdr. G. T. Osborn to U.S.S. Solif to duty. Cdr. W. L. Smith to Aide on Staff and Flag Secretary. |
| Capt. C. H. Hughes to Bearer to U.S.S. Connecticut. |
| Capt. E. W. Lewis to U.S.S. Cleveland as Ex. Offr. |
| Capt. F. V. Davis (D.C.) to duty U.S.S. Con- |

necticut.

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| Lt. Cdr. D. Micon (S.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. |
| Lts. W. Prior and H. H. Thurlby (S.C.) to instruction Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston. |
| Ens. P. B. Sumney (S.C.) to Asst. to Sup. Off. U.S.S. North Dakota. |
| Lt. Cdr. F. K. Elder to Res. Div. |
| Cdr. R. H. Miner (C1-1) to home. |
| Lts. E. E. Dolecek and R. L. Fuller (C1-5) to Air Force, Pacific Fleet. |
| Lt. J. R. Gibson (C1-1) to home. |
| Lt. R. E. Quigley (C1-3) to U.S.S. Rappanock. |
| Lt. B. Rhodes (C1-5) to Langley Av. Det., Hampton Roads. |
| Lt. W. L. Richardson (C1-5) to Bu. Aeronautes, Navy Dept. |
| Lts. P. E. Shumway, H. T. Stanley, W. E. Stickley, Lts. (j.g.) W. A. Brooks, P. W. Carter and G. L. Richard, all (C1-5), to Air force, Pacific Fleet. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 19, 1921.

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| Lt. Cdr. L. Bischoff to duty Naval Academy. |
| Lt. Cdr. A. Macomb to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet. |
| Lt. Cdr. C. W. Northcroft to U.S.S. Sacramento as Ex. Offr. |
| Lt. Cdr. S. H. Quarles to Bu. Aeronautics, Navy Dept., Washington. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 20, 1921.

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| Rear Adm. N. A. McCully to Commander Contro. Force, Atlantic Fleet. |
| Cdr. G. T. Osborn to U.S.S. Solif as Ex. Offr. |
| Cdr. W. L. Smith to Aide on Staff and Flag Secretary. |
| Capt. C. H. Hughes to Bearer to U.S.S. Connecticut. |
| Capt. E. W. Lewis to U.S.S. Cleveland as Ex. Offr. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 21, 1921.

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| Lt. Cdr. D. Micon (S.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. |
| Lts. W. Prior and H. H. Thurlby (S.C.) to instruction Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston. |
| Ens. P. B. Sumney (S.C.) to Asst. to Sup. Off. U.S.S. North Dakota. |
| Lt. Cdr. F. K. Elder to Res. Div. |
| Cdr. R. H. Miner (C1-1) to home. |
| Lts. E. E. Dolecek and R. L. Fuller (C1-5) to Air Force, Pacific Fleet. |
| Lt. J. R. Gibson (C1-1) to home. |
| Lt. R. E. Quigley (C1-3) to U.S.S. Rappanock. |
| Lt. B. Rhodes (C1-5) to Langley Av. Det., Hampton Roads. |
| Lt. W. L. Richardson (C1-5) to Bu. Aeronautes, Navy Dept. |
| Lts. P. E. Shumway, H. T. Stanley, W. E. Stickley, Lts. (j.g.) W. A. Brooks, P. W. Carter and G. L. Richard, all (C1-5), to Air force, Pacific Fleet. |

Orders to Officers Sept. 22, 1921.

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| Rear Adm. N. A. McCully to Commander Contro. Force, Atlantic Fleet. |
| Cdr. G. T. Osborn to U.S.S. Solif as Ex. Offr. |
| Capt. C. H. Hughes to Bearer to U.S.S. Connecticut. |
| Capt. E. W. Lewis to U.S.S. Cleveland as Ex. Offr. |
| Capt. F. V. Davis (D.C.) to duty U.S.S. Con- |

necticut.

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| --- |
| Lt. Cdr. D. Micon (S.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. |

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SEPT. 19—Capt. M. Kearney to M.B., N.S., Guam.
First Lt. C. W. Henkle to M.B., Quantico.
First Lt. E. B. Moore to M.B., N.B., San Diego, Calif.
First Lt. D. Kendall to 2d Brig., D.R.
First Lt. A. Orgo to 2d Brig., D.R.
Second Lt. H. B. Enyart to duty M.B., Quantico, Va.
Second Lt. J. D. Waller and F. P. Snow to 2d Brig., D.R.
Q.M. Clk. C. Seifick to M.B., N.S., Guam.

SEPT. 20—Lt. Col. G. Bishop to duty as O.I.G., Western
Rgt. Division.

Maj. E. P. Fortson and Capt. O. T. Pfeiffer to Dept. of
Pacific, Calif.

Capt. R. B. Price to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. J. W. Thomas to M.B., N.O.B., Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Lt. W. H. Fago to U.S.S. Niagara.

SEPT. 21—Capt. H. K. Pickett Oct. 14 to 2d Brig., D.R.

Second Lt. D. A. Stafford to M.B., navy yard, Philadelphia

N.H.

Second Lt. H. B. Alban to M.B., navy yard, Portsmouth,

N.H.

Second Lt. (Prov.) E. S. Puicheck honorably discharged M.

C.R. Capt. L. E. Woods to Rgt. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 15—Lt. J. Pine assigned Academy.

Lt. M. J. Ryan assigned Manhattan.

Lt. (j.g.) G. W. MacLane assigned Academy.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Arthur, Major and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Robb, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Baxter, and Major McHaffey. Major and Mrs. Makel and baby son left on Sunday for a month's leave, visiting relatives in Maryland. Major and Mrs. Hines had dinner on Saturday for Majors and Mmes. Kalloch, Griswold and Ford.

Mrs. Stuart, widow of Col. E. R. Stuart, and Miss Elsie Stuart were guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter from Friday until Tuesday. Mrs. Timberlake spent the week-end in New York as the guest of Mrs. Alexander Eisenberg at the Gotham. Lieut. J. M. MacMillan, of Camp Sherman, was week-end guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. MacMillan.

Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Capt. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., is spending tea days with Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger. Major Covington is away on a short leave; he will place his son Harry in boarding school in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson, of Portsmouth, Ohio, were guests of Major and Mrs. Weaver for the week-end. Mrs. Anderson will spend several weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. Weaver, who entertained for her on Monday with a tea at which Mrs. Crittenden poured tea; Mrs. Kemble and Mrs. Cramer assisted.

On Saturday Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy had luncheon at their home in Highland Falls for Col. and Mrs. Cheney; guests from West Point were Col. and Mrs. Danford. Major and Mrs. Gage had tea on Sunday for Prince Aristoff of Russia and several officers and ladies. Major and Mrs. MacMillan had supper on Sunday for Mrs. Stuart, Miss Elsie Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Lieutenant MacMillan.

Miss Mary Preston of Washington has been spending several days as the guest of Major and Mrs. Nichols. Miss Serene Gow of Vassar College was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger. Majors and Mmes. J. L. Devers, W. D. Crittenberger and T. K. Brown, and Major A. R. Harris were guests at a dinner given at the Pickwick Arms, Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday night by Mr. Maxim Karminski and Prince and Princess Engalitchkin, in honor of the West Point polo team, which won the annual Gedney Farm polo tournament at White Plains.

Mrs. Weaver entertained on Tuesday with a bridge luncheon for her sister, Mrs. Anderson, and for Mmes. Holt, Buckner, Harris, Morrison, Nichols and Purdon. Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman and his daughter, Mrs. Martin, who have spent the summer at Highland Falls, have gone to Southampton for the next month and until they go to New York for the winter.

Mrs. Edward H. Locke of Evanston, Ill., was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Gage. Chaplain and Mrs. Wheat had luncheon on Sunday for Mrs. Stuart, Miss Stuart, and Col. and Mrs. Carter. Miss Rebecca Ord is visiting her sister, Mrs. Spencer. Major and Mrs. D. I. Sultan are spending a leave. Mrs. Sultan's mother, Mrs. Braden, at Highland Falls.

Mrs. Robinson has returned from a visit at Fisher's Island with Mrs. Pendleton. Major and Mrs. Gage's guests at dinner on Thursday were Miss Anne Tracy and Capt. Coulter. Mrs. Alexander had a few guests come in for an informal cup of tea with Mrs. Stuart on Monday.

The Monday Afternoon Bridge met with Mrs. Buckner, who had an extra table for her sister, Mrs. Crede Harris, and Mmes. Danford, MacMillan and Prichard. The Luncheon Club met for the first time this season at the officers' mess on Friday; the officers of the new detail were welcomed as members and a general outline of the athletic activities of the Academy was given by different officers.

Coleman Timberlake leaves this week for St. Luke's School at Wayne, Pa. Frederick Reynolds is also returning to boarding-school. Eric Morrison celebrated his seventh birthday anniversary with a party on Saturday for a number of young guests, among whom were: Frances Cramer, Eleanor Bonesteel, Louise MacMillan, Marjorie Ross, Janet Danford, Betty and Philip Gage, Marian and Jack Weaver, Eleanor and Davis Harding, Gabriel and Dolores Asensio, Helen and Charles Hines, Andrew and Billy Hammond, Laddie O'Hara, Donald Daley, Brooks Wilson, John Slaughter, Jack Van Vliet, Marjorie Ross had a party on Monday, her sixth anniversary, and among the friends invited were: Louise Ryder, Virginia Keyes, Eleanor Bonesteel, Betty Ford, Dolores Asensio, Eric Morrison, Joe and Laddie Green.

The grandstands for the football games are now being erected on the athletic field so that everything will be in readiness on Oct. 1.

Residents of the post were shocked to hear of the death of Alexander Cavanagh, one of the twelve-year old twin sons of Mr. William J. Cavanagh, Instructor in Boxing; the little boy died on Thursday after an illness of only two days and funeral services were held at the Catholic Chapel on Saturday morning.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 22, 1921.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry Knox returned on Friday after a three months' visit to their old home in Ohio, the mountains of Western North Carolina, and in motoring with their son through the Berkshires, over the Mohawk Trail and other parts of New England.

Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Pratt have returned from Columbus, Ohio, bringing with them their little son, a month old. Lieut. Kie Doty, U.S.A., after two years' service with the American Forces in Germany, has returned to the United States on leave and is now here, the guest of his brother, Mr. William Kavanaugh Doty, of the Naval Academy.

Lieut. T. L. Schumacher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schumacher and infant son have returned to Philadelphia, after spending the summer here with Mrs. Schumacher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas.

Mrs. Martin Trench, wife of Captain Trench, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. R. C. Schenck, will remain in Annapolis through the early autumn and will spend the first part of the winter in Boston with her husband, who is in command of the battleship North Dakota.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Boyd are visiting Mrs. Boyd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Martin. Comdr. Abram Claude, who has been assigned to command of the station ship Reina Mercedes, Naval Academy, returns by third assignment both to his alma mater and his native health, as he

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by months ordinary laces
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Mrs. Herman F. Kraft, wife of Professor Kraft, sailed Sept. 14 on the Providence, of the Fabre Line, for France, to travel and to make a visit to friends on the Riviera. She will be gone two months.

An informal officers' dance was given on Wednesday evening in the auditorium of the Naval Academy. Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wilson, their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hurley; Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Kurtz, Comdr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Auken, Comdrs. Paul J. Dashell, J. O. Fisher, H. D. Cooke, Comdr. and Mrs. M. Milne, Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. M. S. Tisdale, H. B. McCleary and A. M. R. Allen.

Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Dick, back from leave, will be joined during September by Mrs. Dick. The Superintendent and Mrs. Wilson gave a dinner on Friday night in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hurley, of Tulsa, Okla., the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Kurtz, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tisdale, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Washburn and Mrs. H. D. Cooke. Mrs. and Mrs. Paul Pihi will spend the winter at the Navarre Apartments here, while Lieutenant Pihi is a student at the Post-Graduate School.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. Wolleson returned on Sunday from Northern Minnesota, where they spent the month of August. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Lewis will occupy a house at Wardour this winter while Commander Lewis is attending the Navy Post-Graduate School.

Comdr. and Mrs. Abram Claude have moved to their new quarters on the Reina Mercedes, station ship of the Academy. Prof. and Mrs. Leonard A. Doggett have returned from New England. Prof. and Mrs. James B. Scarborough have returned from North Carolina.

The family of Lieut. Comdr. Theodore Johnson arrived on Sunday by motor from Deer Isle, Me., where they spent the month of August. Miss Mary Johnson had spent the early part of the summer on Indian Lake, in the Adirondacks. Comdr. and Mrs. R. A. Theobald gave an informal dinner on Friday.

Lieut. Douglas W. Coe, Mrs. Coe and two children have gone to Philadelphia, where Lieutenant Coe is on duty at the navy yard. Among the passengers on the transport Henderson, leaving Norfolk Oct. 6, will be Comdr. Laurance McNair and family and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lawrence Reinfelder and their daughter, Marie Louise. The McNairs go to the West coast; the Reinfelders to Honolulu.

Mdm. E. P. Montgomery, who has been in Europe on sick leave for the past five months, following a severe attack of pneumonia, has returned to Annapolis and is visiting Mdm. John R. Howland.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 20, 1921.

Cols and Mmes Richmond P. Davis and J. Brady Mitchell entertained 250 guests at supper at the Fort Monroe Club on Friday. As Mrs. Mitchell was called away from the post, Mrs. A. A. Maybach assisted Mrs. Davis in receiving. Lieutenant Coe introduced guests, who included all the post people and friends from Camp Eustis, Langley Field and Hampton. The post orchestra played. The ladies who assisted were: Mmes. Johnson, Cardwell, Herring, Bowen, Wildrick, Gray, Smith, Clark, Sinclair, Haines, Bundy, Swan, Booth, Reybold, Oldfield, Meyer. Following the supper the guests attended the fortnightly hop at the Artillery School. McDaniel's orchestra from Newport News gave special music and the affair was a brilliant success.

Mrs. John C. Johnson entertained sixty-five guests at a tea dance at the club on Wednesday in honor of the Basic students, Coast Artillery School. The girls came from Hampton, Newport News and Norfolk, in addition to all the girls on the post. Mrs. Ralph E. Herring presided over the tea table.

The post school for children opened on Sept. 15 with an enrollment of fifty-three. Major D. N. Swan, E. and R. officer, is in charge of the school, which goes from the kindergarten through the fifth grade. Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Elliott and Mrs. Smith are the teachers.

Miss Winslow, of Fall River, Mass., is the guest of her brother, Major S. S. Winslow, and Mrs. Bond and two children have come on from Charleston and joined Captain Bond at his quarters on the Hill. Mrs. Dingley is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Keenan, from Galveston, Texas. Miss Gertrude Davis, of San Diego, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Spencer, and Captain Spencer. Miss Flack, of Washington, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Turner.

Major and Mrs. J. S. Pratt had Sunday supper with Col. and

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Mrs. Maybach, Mrs. Campbell has returned from a trip to Washington. Miss Katherine McCarrick, of Norfolk, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Taliaferro, last week. Major and Mrs. Green are dining with Major and Mrs. Oldfield to-night.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 17, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. James J. Hornbrook are entertaining as house guests Capt. and Mrs. Steele Wotkyns and young James H. Wotkyns, en route to new station at Fort Myer from Camp Meade. Mrs. Wotkyns was Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hornbrook.

Major and Mrs. Albert N. Baggs have taken quarters in building 2, Misses Helene and Mildred Gowen leave Sept. 19 to enter Notre Dame College, near Baltimore. Major and Mrs. H. E. Berry are getting settled in cottage No. 1.

Miss Alice Spalding, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. George R. Spalding, has just returned from a vacation spent with her grandmother, Mrs. George Spalding, at Monroe, Mich.

Everyone regrets the departure of Col. and Mrs. Walter C. Babcock from this post. Colonel Babcock asked for retirement, which has been granted. He and Mrs. Babcock will take a house in Washington.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 17, 1921.

Mrs. H. H. Rutherford entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Mrs. Girard Sturtevant entertained on Wednesday at a steamer shower in honor of Mrs. H. C. Ingles, who with Major Ingles will leave shortly for the Philippines. Mrs. Ingles entertained Thursday at a farewell luncheon. Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Harms entertained Friday at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Farris.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wood Hardy left Thursday for Camp Benning, where Lieutenant Hardy will attend the school. Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Throckmorton, who spent the past month on auto tour through the state, have returned. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Nease recently arrived from Omaha, have taken quarters 28, Infantry garrison.

Mrs. F. Davis and her sister, Miss Green, mother and aunt of Lieut. F. Davis, 49th Inf., entertained Friday at a buffet supper for twenty-two, later taking their guests to the dance at the Service Club. Col. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant entertained Thursday at dinner for eight in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hauser, of St. Paul.

COCO SOLO SUBMARINE BASE.

Coco Solo, Canal Zone, Sept. 4, 1921.

Mrs. Leonard, wife of Captain Leonard, U.S.A., is spending the week with Lieut. and Mrs. Busby. Lieutenant Leavenworth has returned after spending six weeks' leave in Washington, D.C. The U.S.S. S-2, Lieutenant Popham commanding, spent a few days at the base last week before proceeding to join the U.S.S. Beaver at San Pedro, Calif.

Lieutenant Norton has returned from the hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis. Lieutenant Brown arrived on the last transport from leave, accompanied by his young daughter. Mrs. Brown expects to join them on the next transport. Lieut. and Mrs. Mull had as their weekend guests Drs. Pittman and Cleveland, from Arcon Hospital.

Six O-boats arrived from Almirante Saturday, having spent a week there diving and making approaches.

Chaplain Putnam has accepted a regular commission in the Navy. He has made a great success here, particularly in providing amusements for the enlisted men.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Taylor, entered

tained at a bridge luncheon, among those present being Mmes. Cloke, McNair, Bowman, Scanland, Leonard, Daniels, Thornhill, O'Hearn, Wilson, Surse, Taylor, Busby, Cochran, Snyder, France and Mull. Mrs. Daniels, wife of Lieutenant Daniels, entertained at dinner Sept. 2 for Commander Weaver, Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. Scanland and Barron and Lieut. and Mrs. Snyder.

Commander Weaver entertained at dinner on Sept. 1 for Lieuts. and Mmes. Daniels, Snyder, Mull, Busby, Thornhill and Ballinger and Miss Staler. Chaplain Putnam entertained with a dinner at the Hotel Washington before the Cotillion Club dance in honor of Lieutenant Burgy, who is leaving for the States. Present: Commander Weaver, Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. Scanland, Bowman and Taylor, Lieuts. and Mmes. Cochran, Snyder, Busby, France and Ballinger.

The basketball team from the U.S. Submarine Base defeated the Naval Air Station and France Field last week.

The U.S.S. R-23 and U.S.S. R-25, Lieutenants Young and Moore commanding, left for the States on Sept. 2. The O-11 to O-16 will leave in about a week for the Pacific side for routine docking.

Lieut. and Mrs. Snyder entertained at dinner Monday for Commander Weaver, Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. Scanland and Taylor, Lieuts. and Mmes. Daniels and Busby.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 12, 1921.

Mrs. Frank Simpson, of Kansas City, will be the winter guest of Col. and Mrs. Frank G. Burnett. Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone and family and Col. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford and children have taken cottages for a fortnight at Bean Lake, Mo. Major and Mrs. Henry Burgin have returned from Colorado Springs, where they spent the summer. Capt. W. C. Dreibelbis and daughter Sarah, have returned from a several months' absence in Colorado. Miss Dorothy Stahl returned last week to Bethany College, Topeka. Major and Mrs. E. Moran have returned from Estes Park, Colo. Mrs. Robert H. Allen is the guest of her father, Mr. Samuel McIntyre, in Salt Lake City. Gilmore Stahl, jr., left last week for Lexington, Mo., to attend the Wentworth Military College. Lieut. J. A. Cranston, jr., from Camp Banning, is spending a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cranston, and sister, Mrs. Eugene Burt, in Leavenworth.

Capt. Burkhalter's Studebaker motor car was stolen last week and no trace of it has been found. Major and Mrs. Emmett Addis have returned from a three month's tour through France and England.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Sept. 12, 1921.

Mrs. John L. Hines entertained with a swimming party and luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday, having as her guests Mmes. Farragut Hall, Frank B. Golden, Nelson Walker, Misses Esther Horney, Lillian Corcoran, Alice Hines and Smith. The marriage of 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Kindley, 20th Inf., and Miss Nell Storey, Wednesday evening at San Marcos, Texas, was attended by several officers and ladies of the Division as well as numerous civilians from San Antonio and vicinity.

Capt. Howard W. Angus, 9th Inf., editor of The Trail, accompanied by Mrs. Angus, left Friday for Washington, where he will assume his new duties with the Military Intelligence Division.

Lieuts. B. M. Fitch, G. D. Vanture, W. S. Wood and W. H. Bartlett have reported for duty with the 12th Field Artillery; Lieut. Millard Pierson with the 15th Artillery.

Early during the flood in San Antonio, Friday Major General Hines made a personal investigation and ordered two battalions of the 1st and 20th Infantry, under command of Colonels Poore, and the 2d Engineer Pontoon, under Colonel Jersey, 8th Corps Area, to the flooded district. These troops rendered valuable aid in rescuing people and protecting property, and were relieved Sunday by one battalion of the 9th Infantry, under command of Major Culberson, who are doing patrol and M.P. duty in the city.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

ALLEN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, 1921, to the wife of Capt. James T. Allen, U.S.M.C., a son, Robert Ludlow Allen.

BEALL.—Born at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1921, to the wife of Capt. E. S. Beall, 10th Inf., U.S.A., a son, Edwin Shawalter Beall, jr.

BRIGHT.—Born at Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Bright, U.S.N., a daughter, Doris Bright.

BROWN.—Born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 16, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Melville S. Brown, U.S.N., a son, Garrison Brown.

DANNHEISER.—Born at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 18, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Alvin D. Dannheisser, Dental Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Marian Estelle Dannheisser.

DUPRE.—Born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 17, 1921, to the wife of Ens. Marcia D. Dupre, Jr., U.S.N., a son.

GRAY.—Born at New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Gray, U.S.N., a son, Kenneth Olds Gray.

GULLATT.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 7, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Boswell Gullatt, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Gene Bruce Gullatt.

KEEFE.—Born at Portland, Me., Sept. 11, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. J. Henry Keefe, U.S.N., a daughter, Majorie Brown Keefe.

KLEIN.—Born at Sawtelle, Calif., Sept. 13, 1921, to the wife of E. H. Klein, band leader, retired, U.S.A., formerly 18th Inf., a daughter.

LOGAN.—Born at Paris, France, Sept. 15, 1921, to the wife of Major Leon M. Logan, Q.M.C., U.S.A., a son.

PALMER.—Born at Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1921, to the wife of Capt. David S. Palmer, Inf., U.S.A., a son, David Austin, Jr.

STRONG.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1921, to the wife of Major Robert W. Strong, Cav., U.S.A., a son.

TILLOTSON.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 13, 1921, to the wife of Major Charles W. Tillotson, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BENSON—MEADE.—At Seattle, Wash., Aug. 22, 1921, Lieut. Francis W. Benson, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson, to Miss Dorothy Meade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Meade.

FLYNN—HUTCHINSON.—At New York city, Sept. 3, 1921, Lieut. Alphonso I. Flynn, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Irene Land Hutchinson.

GIFFORD—PATTERSON.—At Indian Head, Md., Sept. 14, 1921, Lieut. Richard Haight Gifford, Civil Engrs., Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Anna Blythe Patterson.

HARDIN—NOLAN.—At Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 24, 1921, Lieut. Donald C. Hardin, 44th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Blanche Nolan.

HENSEY—MAPES.—At Seattle, Wash., Sept. 3, 1921, Lieut. Charles Walter Hensey, F.A., U.S.A., and Miss Minnie Estelle Mapes.

JONES—KING.—At Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 17, 1921, Capt. L. McC. Jones, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth King.

KIDDER—WILSON.—At Heulon, Md., Sept. 4, 1921, Capt. Charles Kidder, U.S.N., and Miss Phyllis Hazel Wilson.

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Lieut. Edmund James Kidder, U.S.N., and Miss Phyllis Hazel Wilson.

KINLEY—STOREY.—At San Marcos, Texas, Sept. 7, 1921, Lieut. Ralph B. Kindley, and Miss Nell Storey.

MADDOX—GREEN.—At St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governors Island, Sept. 18, 1921, Mr. Frederick Wallace Maddox, of Governors Island, and Miss Marie Lillian Wheeler Green, of Governors Island.

MASON—VANDERBILT.—At Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1921, Major Charles W. Mason, C.W.S., U.S.A., and Miss Marion Hoagland Vanderbilt.

MOSES—WILSON.—At San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 8, 1921, Lieut. John C. Moses, 83d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Wilson.

PATIN—SCRUTCHFIELD.—At Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 17, 1921, Mr. O'Neil J. Patin and Miss Helen Marie Scrutchfield, daughter of Major Guthrie E. Scrutchfield, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and wife.

PEARSON—SMART.—At Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 15, 1921, Lieut. Cyril D. Pearson, C.W.S., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Daphne Smart.

PIPER—HOWE.—At New York, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1921, Ensign Maurice Wise Piper, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude Randolph Howe, daughter of Col. Edgar W. Howe, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Howe.

TYNG—ROHDEN.—At Luxembourg, Aug. 27, 1921, Capt. Francis C. Tyng, Med. Corp., U.S.A., and Lillian, the Baroness of Rohden.

WALTON—WILL.—At Essington Springs, S.D., Aug. 17, 1921, Capt. W. P. Waltz, 49th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Vaida Muriel Will.

WICKS—IRGENS.—Married at London, England, Aug. 17, 1921, Lieut. Roger M. Wicks, U.S.A., to Miss Vera J. Irgens, of Antwerp, Belgium.

WINTER—LINCOLN.—At Washington, D.C., recently, Major John G. Winter, U.S.A., and Miss Eunice A. Lincoln.

WYNNE—HART.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1921, Capt. Charles John Wynne, U.S.A., and Katharine Eggleston Hart.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Died at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, Sept. 16, 1921, Lieut. James F. Armstrong, Air Ser., U.S.A.

EARLY.—Died at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1921, ex-Capt. John Early, U.S.A., formerly of the Rainbow Division.

HAYNE.—Died at Greenville, S.C., Sept. 14, 1921, Mr. Paul T. Hayne, father of Lieut. Col. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., G.S., U.S.A.

MARTIN.—Died at New York city, Sept. 14, 1921, Douglas Martin, son of the late Surg. Gen. Charles Sutherland, U.S.A.

REINHARDT.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1921, Lieut. Charles E. Reinhardt, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

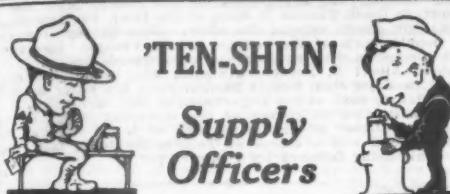
SARGENT.—Died at Jacksonville, Ore., Sept. 16, 1921, Lieut. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH.—Died Feb. 6, 1921, Vincent Edmund Gillett Smith, a son of the late Lieut. Frederick E. Smith, 13th Inf., U.S.A., class of 1876, U.S.M.A.

SULLIVAN.—Died at Lake Charles, La., Sept. 10, 1921, Mr. E. J. Sullivan, father of Major John S. Sullivan, U.S.A., aged 64 years.







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OPINIONS OF J.A.G. OF THE ARMY.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT DISCHARGE IRREVOCABLE.

In regard to revocation of discharge of an enlisted man for fraudulent enlistment in which subsequent investigation showed that the man did not secure enlistment through fraud, a J.A.G. opinion states that the discharge, having been issued by competent authority, and executed, was nevertheless effective and cannot now be revoked. The opinion further holds that no new certificate can be given in substitution, but the error may be corrected by notation upon the original discharge or certificate of service stating the facts.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., retired, requested an opinion with reference to the appointment of retired Army officers in diplomatic or consular service and the legal effect of an acceptance of such an appointment by a retired officer. The opinion of the J.A.G. holds to prior opinions that retired officers are included in the prohibition of Revised Statutes 1225, based upon the act of March 30, 1868, and that the latter act was not repealed by the act of July 31, 1894. Moreover, the opinion states, the act of March 2, 1921, contains a provision that no salary appropriated thereby shall be paid to an officer receiving other salary from the United States; hence, even if the retired officer should be held not to vacate his office by acceptance of the diplomatic or consular position, he would have to serve without pay.

DETAIL CONTINUED ON PROMOTION.

Lieut. J. V. Matejka, C.A.C. (now captain), was detailed to service in the Signal Corps as a first lieutenant. On the question whether the detail may be regarded as in effect after his promotion to the grade of captain, the opinion of the J.A.G. states that Sec. 5, National Defense act, provides that in such a case the officer may be permitted to serve out his detail. This provision was not included in the amendment of the act, effective June 4, 1920, but the opinion is that new detail is not required since the limitation of the number of Signal Corps officers in various grades was eliminated by Sec. 15 of the National Defense act, as amended.

OPINIONS OF THE J.A.G. OF THE NAVY.

DETAIL DUTY IN ISLAND OF SAMOA.

The J.A.G. of the Navy has held that Sec. 1860, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 567) does not apply to the Island of Samoa, it being an unorganized territory and the laws of the United States being applicable by Sec. 1891, Revised Statutes, only to organized territories. A Navy officer may be detailed to duty in the Island of Samoa for the purpose of holding such civil office under the government of the island as may be deemed necessary for its administration.

NURSES IN THE NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The decision of the J.A.G., dated March 9, 1921, was reconsidered and affirmed. Nurses in the Naval Reserve Force were discharged therefrom and immediately appointed in the Navy Nurse Corps in each case for the reason that there was no provision of law which authorized the Navy Department to transfer them to the Regular Navy Nurse Corps except by discharge from the former and an appointment in the latter. When persons in the Naval Service, whether in the Naval Reserve Force or Regular Navy, are discharged they surrender all the benefits which have accrued to them in that service, unless the law specifically provides that, upon reappointment in that or some other branch of the Service, they may carry such benefits with them. Upon their discharge from the Reserve Force all rights to leave theretofore acquired lapsed, i.e., they were no longer in a position to receive leave of absence accrued with pay. In the absence of any provision of law authorizing them, as members of the Navy Nurse Corps, to receive the leave which they had previously earned as nurses in the Naval Reserve Force, said leave cannot be granted.

INJURY FROM ASSAULT IN LINE OF DUTY.

An enlisted man of the Navy while on authorized liberty at Liverpool, England, was struck on the head by an unknown assailant as he descended from a street car. It appeared that he was not intoxicated and that the assault was wholly unprovoked. He was discharged from the Navy for physical disability as the result of the injury received. The J.A.G. of the Navy held that this man received his physical disability in line of duty.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 17, 1921.

The post is gay with many parties honoring Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer before their departure for Washington, where the Colonel will take up his course at the Army War College. The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a farewell party for Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer recently, with many of Burlington's society people attending. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Snyder had charge of the arrangements. Post headquarters was beautifully decorated under direction of Mrs. Maulsby. It is with keenest regret that we part with Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer and we all hope they will come back to us.

Col. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Major and Mrs. Heard, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Miss Agnes Taylor and Ned Sirmyer before the Saturday night hop. Capt. and Mrs. Parker were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Ernest, Chaplain and Mrs. Head, Captains Orland and Rogers. Capt. and Mrs. Herman entertained Capt. and Mrs. Maulsby, Miss Driven, Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Hogan at dinner before the hop on Saturday.

On Wednesday Mrs. I. G. Walker entertained for Mrs. Sirmyer and her sister, Mrs. H. H. Smith, with a bridge tea. Mrs. Smith has spent the summer on the post and has been the inspiration for many parties. Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer and family and Mrs. Smith and son Otis were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Parker on Friday. The officers and ladies of the garrison entertained the officers of the New York National Guard with a "tea" on Sunday, much music and good food, a real "get-together party."

The 1st Cavalry, New York N.G., in command of Colonel Bryant, gave a concert and buffet supper out at their camp to the officers and ladies of Fort Ethan Allen on Monday. Our association with Colonel Bryant and his command has been most pleasant and we shall look forward with pleasure to their coming again next summer. Major and Mrs. Miller gave a dinner dance at the Van Ness for Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Amory, Major and Mrs. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Smith and Captain Dailey.

Major and Mrs. Amory entertained at dinner for Mrs. Amory's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Mon-

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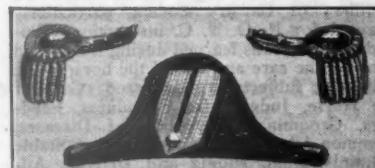
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GENERAL ORDER No. 44

Navy Dept. (April 25th, 1921)

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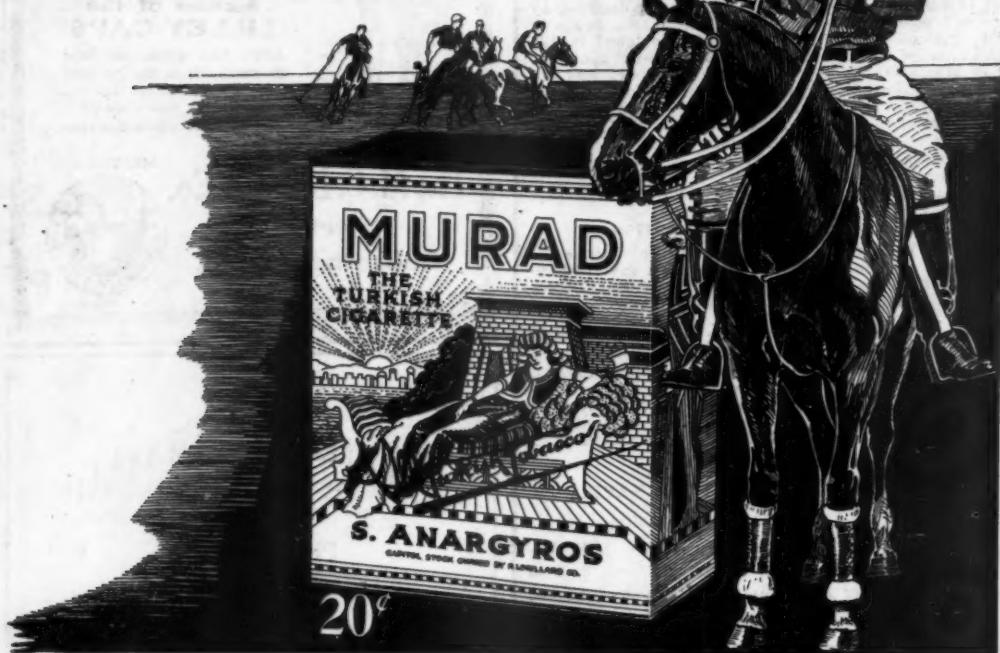
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treal. Capt. and Mrs. Berthold are enjoying a visit of Mrs. Berthold's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Ernest has as her house guest her sister, Mrs. Little. Mrs. Christy is the house guest of Mrs. W. H. Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Heiston, of Philadelphia, are guests of Major and Mrs. Heiston.

THE PRESIDIO

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 12, 1921.

Mrs. Edward G. Huber was the hostess at a large bridge party yesterday at her home in Letterman garrison in honor of Mrs. Edward A. Noyes, whose husband has been ordered to Manila. Mrs. Rapp Brush the same day entertained for Mrs. Ed Skinner and Mmes. Osborne, Wyman, Goldthwaite, McKinnon, Dexter, Misses Marjorie Waldron and Charlotte Crofoot. Capt. Frank P. Helm returned to his home in San Francisco, having spent some time East as the guest of General Pershing. During his stay in New York he was the guest of his cousin, Rear Admiral James M. Helm.

The Presidio Women's Club of San Francisco had a tea at the Presidio, with Mrs. Axel Hawkenson hostess, assisted by Mrs. Leonard R. Smith. The Buford took from us to Honolulu Major and Mrs. Jack Kellher, Lieuts. Robert Critchlow and William T. O'Reilly and Capt. D. C. White, wife and baby.

Before the hop last week Col. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch entertained at dinner for Major Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Col. and Mmes. Alvord, Osmun, Latrobe, Major and Mrs.

George Bailey, Major and Mrs. Stockton had dinner for Col. and Mmes. Shaw, Bernheim, Majors and Mmes. Reisman, Huber and Noyes. Mrs. Guy Edie entertained at dinner and bridge for Col. and Mmes. Pearce, Kessler, Cheatham, Shaw, Baxter, Wright, Merriman and Duvall and Colonel Chappellear.

Major and Mrs. Launcelet Purcell will have quarters at the bachelors' building this week. Mr. Moon N. Parks is visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Donelan, in Sacramento. Mrs. Sue Merriman entertained at Tate's on Wednesday for Mrs. Warner, of Santa Cruz. The guests included Mrs. Fred Morton and Mrs. W. K. Wright. Mrs. W. K. Wright and her cousin, Mrs. James C. Ayres, leave on Wednesday for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rodman, in Lakeport, Calif.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 14, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach, with their three children, leave about Oct. 1 for Palo Alto, their future home, the Captain having accepted the office of assistant professor of history at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Capt. and Mrs. Beach came here in February, 1919, and it is with the deepest regret that their friends here and in Vallejo will see them depart. Mare Island has had no better friend as a commandant than Captain Beach, who is to be succeeded here by Rear Admiral McLean.

Mrs. Henry M. Gleason spent several days here last week, visiting Capt. and Mrs. T. J. J. See and Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret. Mrs. See entertained at a tea in her honor. Mrs. W. L. Calhoun was a bridge hostess last week for Mmes. Peoples, Johnson, Coombs, Conard, Treadwell, Bowen, Jayne, Baughman, Wolfard, Beauregard, Willett, Lowry, Baker, Perkins, Vulte, Reed, Anderson, Border, Wille, Davis, Clebourne and Miss Edith Bausch.

Mrs. R. C. Reed, wife of Commander Reed, S.C., is among those who are to make the trip to the East coast on the Great Northern. Mrs. J. W. McClaskey entertained at bridge last week in honor of Mrs. R. C. Reed and for Mmes. Peoples, See, Morsell, Hickey, Lewis, Vaughan and Miss Dollarhide, of Napa.

Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, who reported last week at the 12th Naval District headquarters in San Francisco, joined Mrs. Peoples and their children in Vallejo for a brief visit with his parents. They will live in San Francisco at the Fairmont until they take possession of their new home in Berkeley. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Bryant, in Vallejo, gave a party Tuesday evening.

Miss Katherine Calhoun returned Tuesday from a fortnight's visit with Comdr. and Mrs. S. D. McCoy, in Berkeley. She is spending several months here with Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun. Miss Katherine Shoemaker has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Hepler, at the hospital, but has now left for a two weeks' visit with friends at Lake Tahoe. Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus has left for a fortnight's visit with friends in Seattle. Mrs. Henry F. Odell, who suffered a slight attack of pneumonia a few weeks ago, is recuperating, although it will be a month or so before she again is able to take part in the yard's festivities. Capt. Ralph West, U.S. M.C., has left for Mendocino on a few weeks' deer hunt.

Mrs. A. C. Downing has left for her Eastern home after a several months' visit at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus. Mrs. Frank Kelly and children have left by motor for San Diego, where they will visit Mrs. Kelly's father while the California is having its shaking-down cruise.

Open house was the order of the day aboard the California in San Francisco Bay on Sept. 9, the anniversary of California's admission to the Union, and a state holiday. Many of the officers entertained at luncheon or dinner aboard the ship on that day. Comdr. Hollis N. Cooley, of the Tennessee, spent several days at the yard as house guest of Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed while the fleet was in the lower bay.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Baughman have returned from a short visit to Sacramento, where they were guests of the former's parents. Lieutenants Kenworthy and Bledsoe, of the Mississippi, were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun at the ammunition depot while their ship was in the lower bay. Comdr. W. W. Cress has arrived in Vallejo, returning on the Newport News.

Mrs. Walter V. Coombs was hostess at bridge this afternoon for Mmes. Anderson, Skelton, Bowen, Perkins, Baker, Wolfard, Conard, Davis, Calhoun, Johnson and Miss Edith Bausch. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Bicknell and children spent the weekend at Santa Cruz. Mrs. James H. Bull gave a dinner at the Fairmont Hotel last week for Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. W. Eberle.

At a pretty dancing party given in the ball room of the Paul Ray Apartments in Vallejo Saturday night by Miss

Nellie Redden the engagement of her niece, Miss Bessie Shorey, to Lieut. Thomas D. Ross, of the Dent, was announced. About 100 guests enjoyed the affair. Miss Shorey is one of the popular girls of the younger set in Vallejo. Lieutenant Ross commands the Dent and has many friends here.

Lieut. Albert E. Benson, U.S.M.C., who has been serving as aid to Major Gen. George Barnett since the latter assumed his duties as head of the Department of the Pacific, has been assigned to duty in charge of the recruiting depot in San Francisco. Other officers on the staff of Major General Barnett tendered him a dinner at Taits-on-the-Beach last week, the affair being followed by a theater party.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 15, 1921.

With funds which they won in a competitive water display in the mid-summer carnival held in this city the men of the U.S.S. Buffalo entertained seventy-five orphans on board the ship on Sept. 3, the youngsters being shown all over the craft, given a band concert and served with refreshments. Chaplain Thompson had charge of the arrangements of the informal reception.

Mrs. Frank McCrary, wife of Captain McCrary of the naval air station, North Island, is making a good recovery from a recent severe accident which has confined her to her bed for some time.

Capt. H. C. Carl, Med. Corps, U.S.N., in charge of the naval hospital here, announced that the \$2,000,000 naval hospital now under construction in Balboa Park, on a site given by the people of this city, will be completed and placed in commission about Sept. 1, 1922. It will have a capacity of 700 beds. It is planned to move the pharmacist mate school here from the Atlantic coast when the hospital is ready.

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL.

Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 14, 1921.

Among the new arrivals of members of the field officers' class are Majors Bratton, Keeley, King, Newgarden, from the Military Academy; Major Merrill E. Spalding, of the General Staff, Infantry, Washington, and Major Alvin Colburn, from duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry. Col. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 40th Inf., and Col. Paul Giddings, 3d Inf., represent Camp Sherman, Ohio, and along with Col. Henry S. Wagner, of the School Executive Staff, who enters the role of student, comprise the rank of the field officers' class.

The U.S. Marine Corps send as fraternal representatives Major Chester L. Grawe and Capt. Marion B. Humphrey to the field officers' class, and Capt. Lyle H. Miller to the company commanders' class. From the Corps of Engineers Capt. H. A. Skerry will join the company commanders' class, while 1st Lieuts. H. C. Wolfe and Charles J. Davis will study Infantry tactics with the basics.

Three captains of Cavalry will have the opportunity to ride in the equitation classes with Infantry company commanders and learn from them the secrets held by the doughboys. Captains Herbert V. Scanlan, Joseph W. Barnett and Waldemar A. Faick will be available to all Cavalry officers in connection with affairs at the Infantry School. Capt. Alan Johnson, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Howell Harrell, Q.M.C., will complete the list of guests in the various classes who will enter the 1921-22 session on October 1.

The field officers' class numbers 70; the company officers' class, in two sections, 204, and the basic class, in two sections, 164.

17TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Sept. 12, 1921.

The infant son of Col. and Mrs. W. B. Cochran was christened last month by the Rev. Dr. Cook, at Christ's Church, Laredo. The baby's god-mothers were Mrs. Robert Cochran, of Virginia and Miss Myra Lumbrayer. The god-fathers were, Mr. William Skinner, of Virginia and Capt. Kaiser. At the same ceremony, Clara Virginia, the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John R. Kaiser, was christened. Miss Louise Cochran was honored by the regimental band at one of the weekly concerts recently with a selection entitled "The Daughter of the Regiment," dedicated to her by Bandmaster Webb.

A unique picnic was given by the officers and ladies of the post several weeks ago in Mexico, where barbecued "cabritas," tamales and other Mexican dishes were enjoyed for supper. Mrs. Davison, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Shropshire, has returned to her home.

Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Pearson and little daughter are in Atlanta, Ga., visiting Captain Pearson's mother until the opening of the Infantry School at Camp Benning, where Capt. Pearson is assigned. Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Gwynn entertained informally at dancing recently; Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Stewart entertained at cards. Capt. and Mrs. M. H. Flint are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter.

Capt. E. J. Dodge has been assigned to the American Relief Association, under Colonel Haskell, for duty in Russia. On Tuesday, Sept. 6, Mrs. Goodwyn entertained at bridge for the ladies of the post. Prizes went to Mrs. P. C. Kelly, Mrs. C. M. Shropshire and Mrs. W. P. O'Brien.

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Questions and Answers

(Other Questions and Answers on page 84.)

INTERESTED APPLICANT, on behalf of himself and several others, asks ten questions, which are answered in the following statement: (1) The amended National Defense act fixes the authorized commissioned strength of the various arms and corps of the Army and the total is 16,799. (2) The law does not make this adjustable by a percentage process to the enlisted strength, but in appropriating for pay of officers Congress recently provided money for only about 14,800 Regular officers. (3) The law does not specify the numbers for each grade; this is determined by the War Department for the President, in Tables of Organization. (4) Prospects of promotion cannot be determined to a nicety by comparing past performances. (5) The conscientious officer who wishes to make good in the Army will not, at the age of twenty-five, be found wasting his energy and time trying with pencil and paper to determine in what grade he will retire thirty years from now at his own request, or thirty-nine years from now for age. Many things may happen in the meantime. One of these is elimination as the result of the annual classification of officers, which is calculated to remove the unfit and unsatisfactory officer. (6) The present-day demand is for officers who will go forward in their chosen profession, whether they serve in the grade of lieutenant or colonel. For this reason new appointees are sent to schools for intensive training in their arm. (7) The War Department keeps a foreign service roster, and each officer may have a turn at such service, though application for postponement or other change will receive consideration. (8) New officers are not now sent to foreign station until they have had course of training in their arm. (9) An officer may request a transfer to another arm after he has served one year in branch in which originally commissioned, or two years in arm to which transferred. (10) Until the Congressional board makes its report, it were idle to make prophecies as to what the officer pay rates will be in the future. Present rates, including the temporary increases, hold until June 30, 1922, unless sooner amended by law.

J. D. P.—Base rates of pay for naval officers run from \$1,700 for ensign to \$8,000 for rear admiral. In grades of captain and commander there is an addition of ten per cent. each five years up to fifteen years and in grades of lieutenant commander to ensign an addition of ten per cent. each five years up to twenty years. Sea pay is ten per cent. more than shore pay. The temporary increase act gives captains in the Navy an additional \$600; Lieutenant commanders, \$840; lieutenants, \$720; lieutenants (j.g.), \$600; ensigns, \$420 per year additional until June 30, 1922. The officers also have allowances for quarters, heat and light, varying according to grade of officer.

J. B. AND J. H. M.—Individual prospects of appointment from the eligible lists for warrant officer are not obtainable. The 112 now on the list, it is estimated, will fill all vacancies likely to occur in the next two years.

A. C.—Answers to your various questions follow: The U.S.S. Concord was never turned over to the Coast Guard. The Shipping Board vessel Hudson was first named the Hamburg, then, in turn, Powhatan, New Rochelle, Hudson. The S.B. vessel Potomac was formerly the Antigone. The sister ship of the former U.S. transport Siboney (previously the Oriente, of N.Y. and Cuba Mail S.S. Co.) is the Orizaba, of the Ward Line. The U.S.S. Blue Ridge that served in the 9th Naval District during the World War was formerly the Virginia; name Avalon at sale by Navy Aug. 21, 1919.

W. A. B.—No extra credit was given in enlistment periods, World War, for previous ninety-day service in the Spanish-American War.

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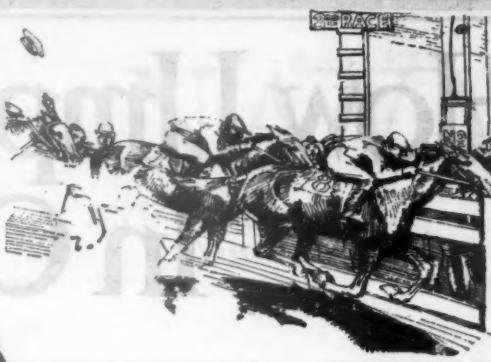
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The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle."

"If I remember correctly—and I do remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States, said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the sixty men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did, except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates, and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

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When I met Mr. Roth—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowed me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts, or something I have read in a magazine."

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them."

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study I show you the basic principle of my whole system, and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

The first lesson stuck. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonyng, McManus & Ernst, Atto-

I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years, to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear any one in our office say, "I guess," or "I think it was about so much," or "I forgot that right now," or "I can't remember," or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you heard of "Multi-graph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, of John E. Price & Co., Seattle, Wash. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, any one—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES.

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to discover in a few short hours how to double, yes, triple your memory power, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once, so that you may take advantage of the special price and save \$2. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only \$3 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn. Independent Corporation, Dept. R-1859, 319 Sixth Avenue, New York.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Dept. R-1859, 319 Sixth Ave., New York

Gentlemen:—Please mail me The Roth Memory Course for 5 days' free trial. If I decide to keep it I will remit \$3, the Special Price. Otherwise I will return it to you. It is understood that this coupon puts me under no obligation whatsoever.

Name _____

Address _____

.....Army & Navy Jl, 9-24-21



"Of Course I Place You! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle."

neys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method and the ease with which its principles may be acquired especially appeal to me. I may add that I have already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong. The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most.